El 6/draft

Land Protection Plan

DRAFT

EL MALPAIS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

APRIL 1989

Bureau of Land Management
Albuquerque District Office
Rio Puerco Resource Area

BLM-NM-PT-89-016-3110

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United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
RIO PUERCO RESOURCE AREA
435 MONTANO N.E.
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87107

2200 (017)

April 28, 1989

Dear Landowners & Interested Parties:

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is submitting for your review and comment the draft Land Protection Plan for El Malpais National Conservation Area (NCA). The plan outlines the BLM's priorities and strategies for protecting resources currently on private lands within El Malpais NCA.

To better acquaint reviewers with information contained in this plan, the BLM and the National Park Service have scheduled two open houses as follows:

June 1, 1989 (Thursday) 2 - 7:00 PM	El Malpais National Monument Headquarters 201 East Roosevelt Street Grants, NM 87020
June 2, 1989 (Friday) 2 - 7:00 PM	Albuquerque District Office Bureau of Land Management 435 Montano NE Albuquerque, NM 87107

The purpose of the open house is to give landowners and other interested parties a chance to talk with BLM staff members on a one-to-one basis about land protection issues and to provide comments on the draft Land Protection Plan. The National Park Service will also have staff members available to discuss the draft Land Protection Plan being developed for El Malpais National Monument. There will be no formal presentation at the open house. You are invited to drop by either of the open houses anytime between 2:00 and 7:00 PM.

The plan is being distributed to all landowners in the NCA, as well as to governmental, tribal, and public interest organizations. In addition to coming by one of the open houses, all interested parties are encouraged to provide written comments on the plan. The formal comment period will end at close of business on Friday, June 16, 1989.

If you have any questions regarding the Land Protection Plan and cannot attend an open house, you can write me at the above address or telephone Yolanda Vega or Gretchen Obenauf of my staff at (505) 761-4504.

Sincerely,

Herrick E Hanks

Herrick E. Hanks
Rio Puerco Resource Area
Manager

LAND PROTECTION PLAN
EL MALPAIS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

U.S. Department of the Interior/Bureau of Land Management
Albuquerque District/Rio Puerco Resource Area

April 1989

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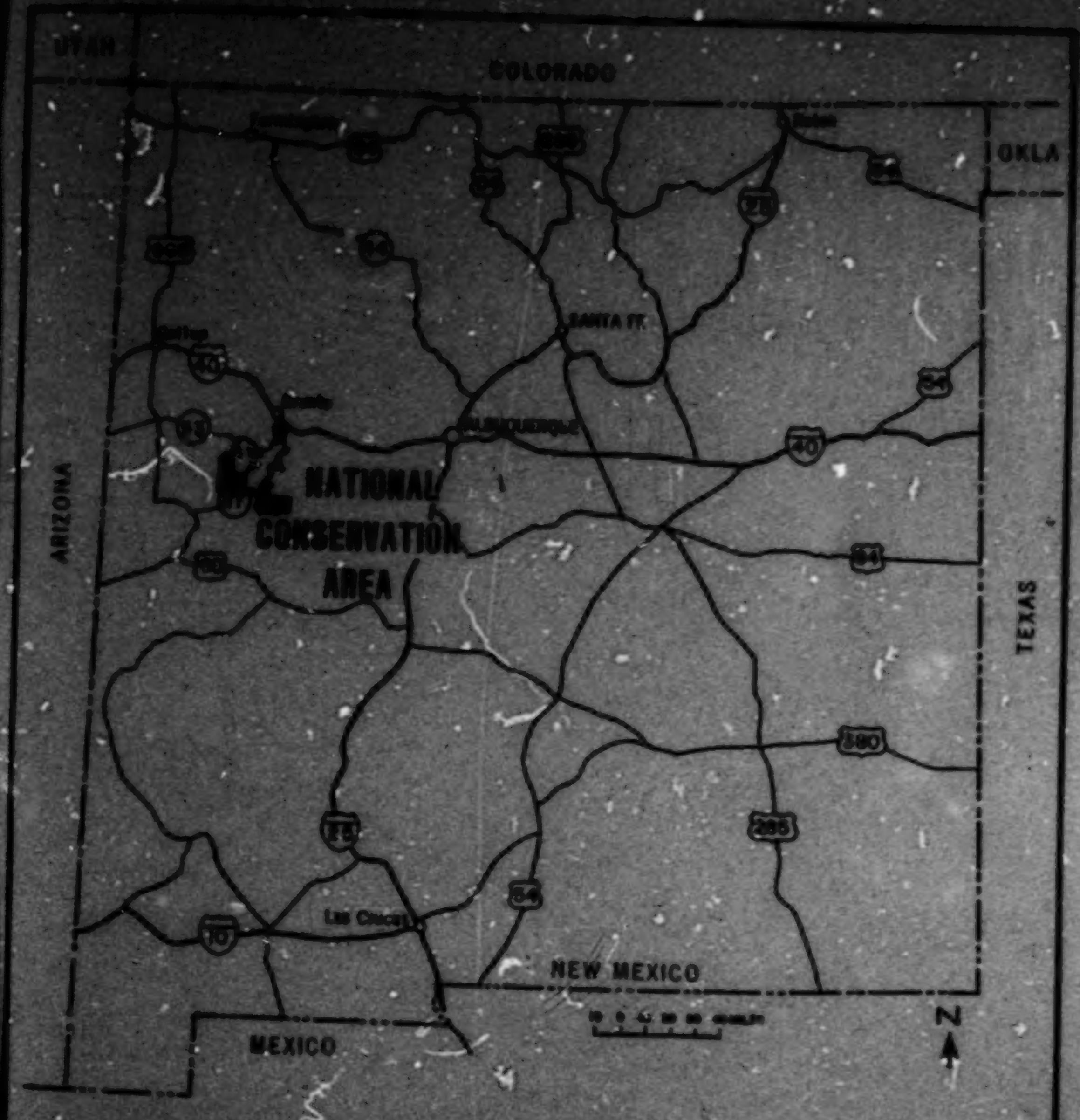

UTAH
COLORADO
OKLA
ARIZONA
TEXAS
NEW MEXICO
MEXICO
SANTA FE
ALBUQUERQUE
Las Cruces
Gallup
NATIONAL
CONSERVATION
AREA
666
64
84
40
25
10
54
380
285
60
N

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

LAND PROTECTION PLANNING

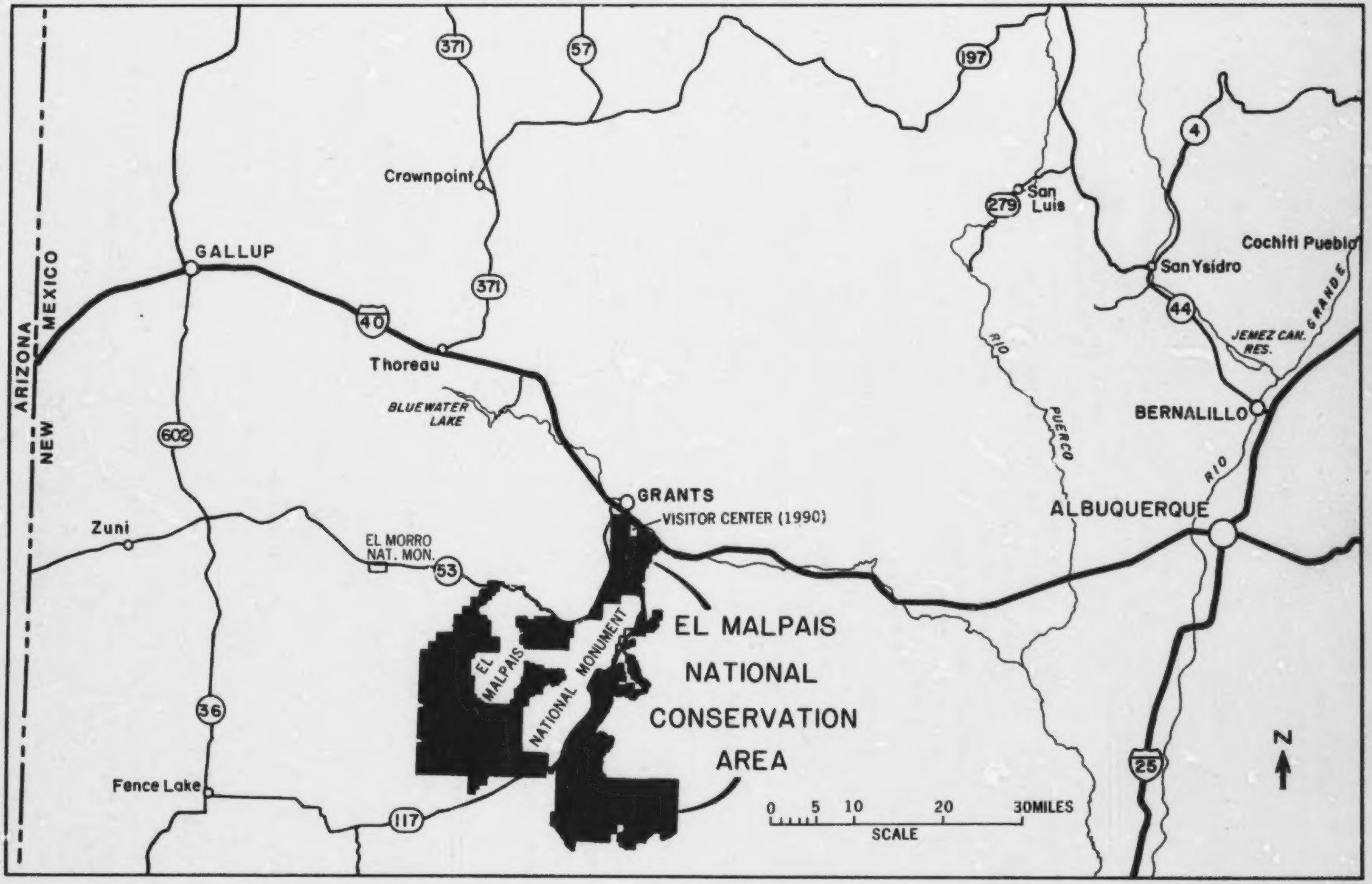
The El Malpais Act (P.L. 100-225), signed into law on December 31, 1987, established El Malpais National Conservation Area (NCA) managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Rio Puerco Resource Area (RPRA) and El Malpais National Monument (NM) managed by the National Park Service (NPS) just south of Grants, New Mexico (see Map 1). As in many special areas managed by BLM and NPS, some of the lands and minerals within the boundaries of El Malpais NCA and El Malpais NM are not owned by the Federal government. Nevertheless, the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service have been charged by Congress with preservation and protection of natural, historical, cultural, recreational, scenic, and other resources found on these lands, and with providing for their use and enjoyment by the American people. The National Park Service prepares land protection plans to provide strategies and priorities for the protection and preservation of resources and for visitor use where lands in non-Federal ownership are involved. Although BLM normally prepares a different kind of plan to accomplish similar goals, BLM has prepared this land protection plan as a companion to the NPS land protection plan for El Malpais National Monument because of the inter-relationships between the National Conservation Area and the National Monument.

This land protection plan has been prepared to determine what land or interests in land inside the boundary of the NCA need to be in public ownership, as well as what means of protection other than acquisition are available to achieve NCA purposes as established by Congress. It will be used to find opportunities to help protect the NCA through cooperation with State and local governments, landowners, and the private sector. It will assist BLM in identifying priorities for making budget requests and allocating available funds to protect public and private resources for which the NCA was designated.

This land protection plan also informs landowners about BLM's intentions to acquire land or protect it through other means. Priorities for land protection are identified, and requests for land protection funds will be based on these priorities. The public is encouraged to comment on land protection plans and to aid in their formulation. Once approved, the plan will be revised as necessary to reflect changing conditions. It must be emphasized that this land protection plan is not an offer to purchase land or interests in land. Rather it serves to guide future protection efforts, subject to availability of funds and other constraints. The plan in no way diminishes the rights of non-Federal landowners.

The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources Report accompanying P.L. 100-225 makes it clear that it is not the intent of Congress for BLM to acquire all private land within the NCA:

> "The Committee does not intend that the designation of the national conservation area be interpreted as a directive to consolidate all land within the conservation area in Federal ownership. When private land within the conservation area needs to be acquired, it should be acquired only with the consent of the property owner, unless there is an imminent threat that the land is to be developed in a manner that would be detrimental to the purposes for which the conservation area was established."


ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
GALLUP
Zuni
Fence Lake
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RIO PUERCO
4
San Ysidro
44
Cochiti Pueblo
JEMEZ CAN. RES.
RIO GRANDE
BERNALILLO
ALBUQUERQUE
25
N
0 5 10 20 30MILES
SCALE

MAP 1
EL MALPAIS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA
VICINITY MAP

This land protection plan is being prepared with public involvement. Property owners, State and local governments, and interested parties have been provided with notice that land protection planning is under way, and are being given the opportunity to comment upon the draft plan.

Land protection planning is guided primarily by the policy statement guiding the use of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Recreation fees collected by Department of the Interior agencies go into the Land and Water Conservation Fund created by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965. Congress can then make appropriations from this fund for such purposes as purchase of land or interests in land within Federally-administered areas. In May 1982 the Department of the Interior issued the final policy statement for use of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (47 FR 19784) which directs that all agencies using the fund must:

--Identify what land or interests in land need to be in Federal ownership to achieve management purposes consistent with public objectives in the unit.

--Use, to the maximum extent, practical, cost-effective alternatives to direct Federal purchase of private lands, and when acquisition is necessary, acquire or retain only the minimum interests necessary to meet management objectives.

--Cooperate with landowners, other Federal agencies, state and local governments, and the private sector to manage land for public use or to protect it for resource conservation.

--Formulate, or revise as necessary, plans for land protection and resource use or protection to ensure that socio-cultural impacts are considered and that the most outstanding areas are adequately managed.

This land protection plan is prepared as part of the overall general management planning process for the NCA. When approved, it will comprise an action element of the general management plan (GMP) which will guide all aspects of management for El Malpais National Conservation Area including visitor services, facilities, natural and cultural resources, and wilderness. The GMP is scheduled for completion by September 30, 1990. Compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the many laws and regulations regarding natural and cultural resource management and other aspects of NCA management will be covered in the GMP.

Bureau of Land Management general management planning and land protection planning for El Malpais NCA are being conducted concurrently with National Park Service general management planning and land protection planning for El Malpais National Monument. The resulting GMP's and land protection plans will be similar, but reflect differences in the missions of the two Department of the Interior agencies and differences in the Congressionally-established purposes of the NCA and National Monument. This land protection plan will be reviewed at the conclusion of the GMP and brought into conformance with its recommendations, if needed.

ISSUES SUMMARY

1. About 150,000 acres of privately-owned mineral estate underlying Federally-owned surface are spread in a checkerboard pattern over much of the NCA.
2. Some lands within or controlling access to the Cebolla Wilderness and West Malpais Wilderness are privately owned.
3. Cebolla Spring and related marsh area are key components of the Cebolla Canyon riparian habitat and are privately owned.
4. Lands containing some prime natural and/or cultural resources, such as scattered parcels of land in Brazo, Cerritos de Jaspe, and the Breaks area are privately owned.
5. Control of the scenic quality along State Road 117, Interstate 40, State Road 53, and County Road 42, in that order, is important to maintain the integrity of the NCA.
6. Approximately 800 acres of Acoma Tribal Trust Lands have been included within the boundaries of the NCA. Protecting Acoma concerns and the intent of the NCA designation is important.
7. An industrial park is in the planning stages for private land lying mostly within the NCA, to the northwest of the proposed Multi-Agency Orientation Center.
8. Some lands within the NCA which provide access and/or protection to resources in El Malpais National Monument are privately owned.

PLAN SUMMARY

Current Ownership (NCA)	Surface	Minerals
Federal	213,600	112,050
Private	47,600	149,950
Acoma	800	
TOTAL ACREAGE	262,000	262,000
Method of Protection Proposed*		
Exchange or Fee Acquisition	14,500	149,950
Scenic and Conservation Easements	9,100	
Statutory Acreage Ceiling	None	
Funding Status		
Authorized Acquisition Ceiling	$ 4,000,000	
Appropriated to date	$ 1,000,000	
Obligated to date	None	

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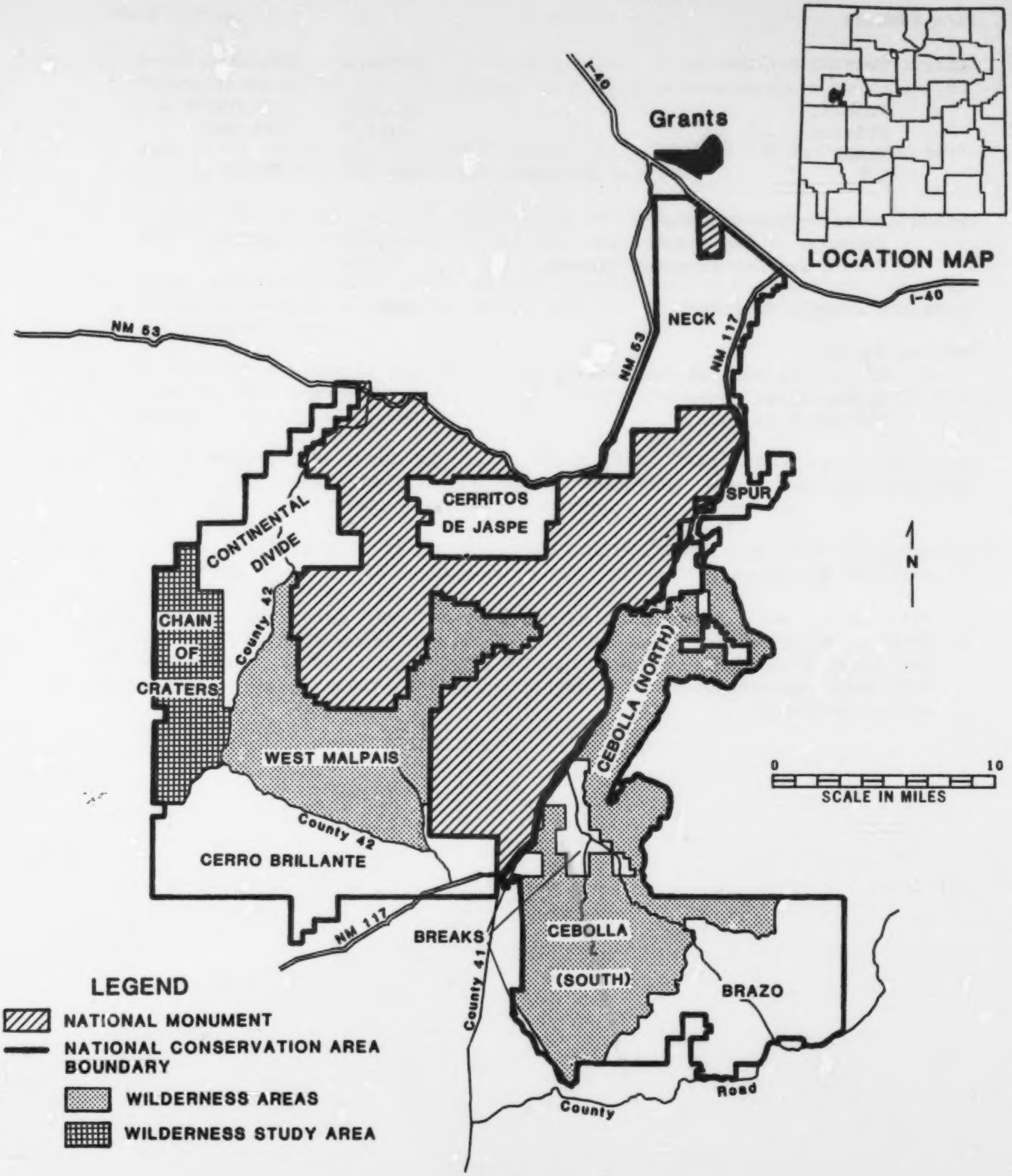
* This plan makes complete recommendations for only the first four protection priorities (see "Land Protection Recommendations," page 39). The General Management Plan scheduled for completion in September, 1990 will make recommendations for any other private lands requiring some form of protection.


Grants
I-40
LOCATION MAP
I-40
NM 53
NECK
NM 53
NM 117
SPUR
CERRITOS DE JASPE
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE
N
CHAIN OF CRATERS
County 42
CEBOLLA (NORTH)
WEST MALPAIS
0
10
SCALE IN MILES
County 42
CERRO BRILLANTE
NM 117
BREAKS
CEBOLLA (SOUTH)
County 41
BRAZO
County
Road
LEGEND
NATIONAL MONUMENT
NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA BOUNDARY
WILDERNESS AREAS
WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

EL MALPAIS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

EL MALPAIS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

PURPOSE

El Malpais National Conservation Area was established by an Act of Congress, P.L. 100-225, December 31, 1987, in order to "protect for the benefit and enjoyment of future generations the area in western New Mexico containing the La Ventana Natural Arch and the other unique and nationally important geological, archeological, ecological, cultural, scenic, scientific, and wilderness resources of the public lands surrounding the Grants Lava Flows."

The Act establishing El Malpais NCA, managed by BLM, also established El Malpais National Monument, managed by the National Park Service. These two designated areas have complementary but not identical purposes. Conservation of nationally significant natural and cultural resources is the primary purpose of the NCA, with other compatible multiple uses still allowed. For example, hunting and trapping in accordance with State and Federal regulations will continue, as will livestock grazing. BLM will provide for the multitude of uses under the BLM mission of multiple use and sustained yield, while protecting and conserving the values for which the NCA was established. On the other hand, NPS is not a multiple use agency, and preservation of important resources and interpretation for visitors are the primary purposes of El Malpais National Monument. Hunting and trapping are no longer allowed, and grazing is being phased out.

During the next year and a half BLM will complete a general management plan for El Malpais NCA which will include a program of interpretation and public information and propose development of public facilities in the NCA. The plan will also detail how the West Malpais and Cebolla Wilderness Areas will be managed and will emphasize wildlife resources, watershed rehabilitation, and the preservation and long-term scientific use of archeological resources. The plan will recommend whether or not the Chain of Craters area should be preserved as wilderness.

RESOURCES

General Description

El Malpais National Conservation Area is located in west-central New Mexico, south of the City of Grants, and can be reached by means of New Mexico State Road 53 and State Road 117, south of Interstate 40 (see Map 2). The NCA consists of approximately 262,000 acres, and is surrounded in large part by El Malpais National Monument, administered by the Department of the Interior's National Park Service, and was created by the same establishing legislation as the National Monument.

The El Malpais lava field and neighboring public lands include hundreds of thousands of acres of cinder cones, sculptured sandstone formations, ponderosa pine forests, and even some lava tubes and ice caves. El Malpais (The Badlands) is the historic Spanish name given to the lava field, and in view of the rugged nature of the terrain it is an accurate description. Congress designated the central Grants Lava Flows and the Las Ventanas site as El Malpais National Monument, while the remainder of El Malpais was designated El Malpais National Conservation Area to protect the other unique and nationally significant resources.

The El Malpais National Conservation Area/National Monument designations consolidate and supersede a series of overlapping special designations. Portions had previously been designated as follows: (1) Wilderness Instant Study Area, (2) four Wilderness Study Areas, (3) Outstanding Natural Area, (4) Natural Environmental Area, (5) National Natural Landmark, and (6) Chaco Archeological Protection Site.

For purposes of the Land Protection Plan and General Management Plan, the following Interim Management Units have been established (see Map 2):

(1) Designated wilderness areas--Cebolla Wilderness and West Malpais Wilderness

(2) Wilderness Study Area (WSA)--Chain-of-Craters

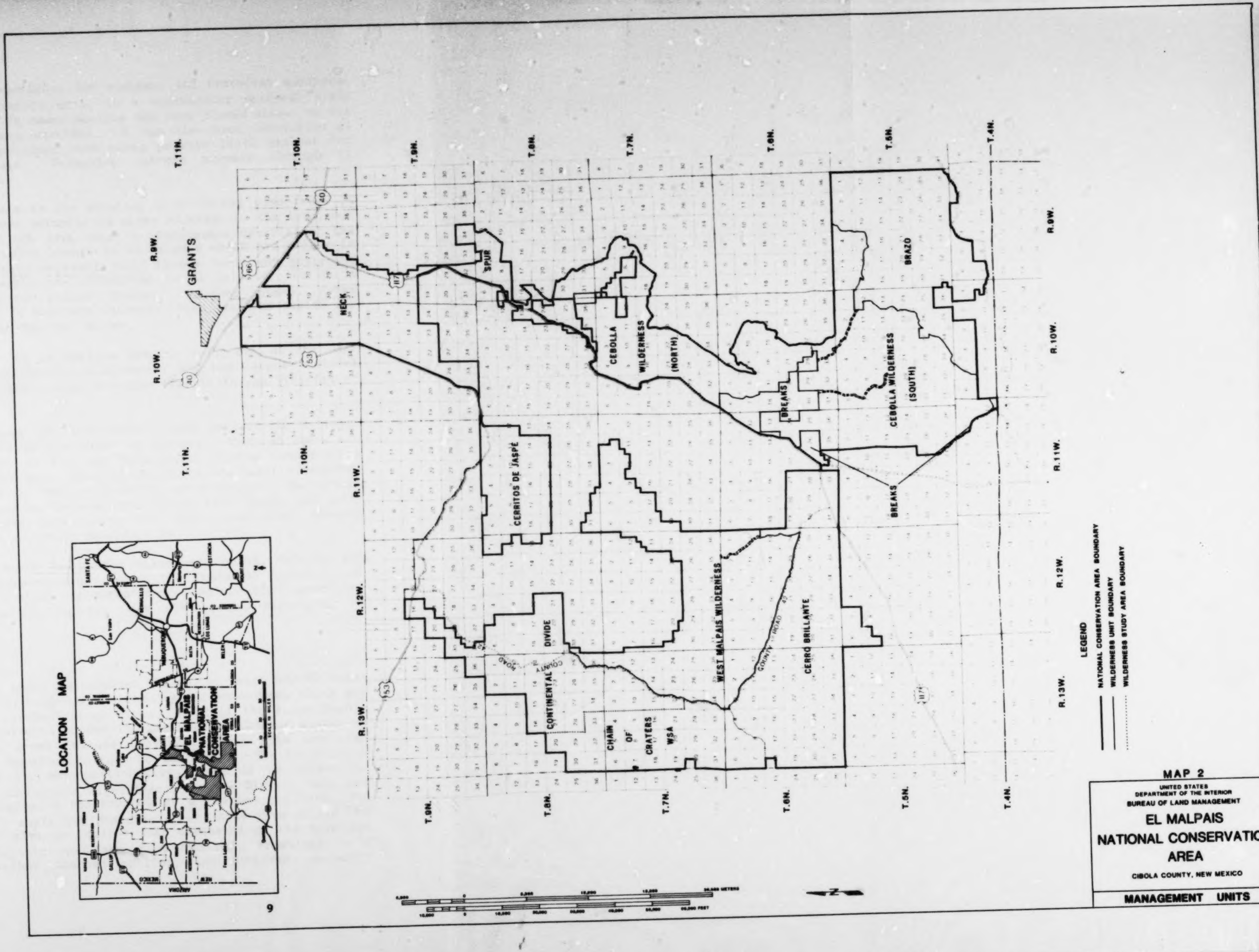
(3) Conservation units--Breaks, Brazo, the Spur, the Neck, Cerritos de Jaspe, Cerro Brillante, and Continental Divide.

Natural Resources

Bounded by high sandstone bluffs and cliffs and sandhill country on the east, and by the appropriately named "Chain of Craters" on the west, El Malpais is an outstanding example of volcanic landscape. El Malpais consists of four distinct lava flows which were spewed over the McCarty's Valley at different times over the last 3,000 years. Based upon archeological evidence the most recent flows have been dated at approximately 1,000 years in age.

A geologic and geophysical investigation and a survey of the mineral occurrences in El Malpais NCA, conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey and New Mexico Bureau of Mines, have shown the mineral resource potential of the area, with the exception of oil and gas, to be very low. Known exposures of mineral resources within the NCA are limited to basalt, scoria, and coal. Basalt and scoria occur in enormous quantities outside of the NCA and nearer to transportation where they are more economical to mine. Coal occurs in thin beds, generally less than a foot thick, and so is not considered an economic resource. The New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources conducted a mineral resource inventory of Cibola County in 1986. As a consequence of this study, oil and gas potential for about 60 percent of the NCA is considered to be moderate (primarily in the Chain of Craters, Cerro Brillante, Brazo, Breaks, and Spur Management Units, and the Cebolla Wilderness), with the remainder classified as low.

Because of the interesting combination of ecotypes existing in El Malpais, it contains a wide variety of plant and animal life. Major wildlife species include deer, antelope, Abert's squirrel, turkey, and band-tail pigeon. The delicately colored sandstone rimrock just east of State Road 117 in the NCA is an important nesting area for birds of prey. Golden eagles, red-tailed hawks, prairie falcons, and owls nest in the vicinity. Many other bird species use


LOCATION MAP
EL MALPAIS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA
GRANTS
NECK
SPUR
CEBOLLA WILDERNESS (NORTH)
BRAZO
CEBOLLA WILDERNESS (SOUTH)
BREAKS
CERRITOS DE JASPE
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE
WEST MALPAIS WILDERNESS
CERRO BRILLANTE
CHAIN OF CRATERS WSA
COUNTY ROAD 42
T.11N.
T.10N.
T.9N.
T.8N.
T.7N.
T.6N.
T.5N.
T.4N.
R.9W.
R.10W.
R.11W.
R.12W.
R.13W.
40
66
117
53
N

LEGEND
- NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA BOUNDARY
- WILDERNESS UNIT BOUNDARY
- WILDERNESS STUDY AREA BOUNDARY

MAP 2

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EL MALPAIS
NATIONAL CONSERVATION
AREA

CIBOLA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

MANAGEMENT UNITS

the cliffs and pinyon-juniper woodlands for resident and transient quarters. The Narrows, a part of this rimrock area, is a spectacular vertical cliff rising as high as 500 feet. It is named because the lava flowed almost to its base resulting in a narrow access corridor. It has also been identified as crucial bald eagle habitat. Collapsed lava tubes provide ideal habitat for kestrels and great horned owls. Peregrine falcons migrate through El Malpais.

A unique phenomenon of El Malpais is the stunting of ponderosa pine trees in certain places. The species grows normally on sites adjacent to the lava, but harsh growing conditions within the lava cause a picturesque dwarfing of the trees. Recent surveys have revealed plants in El Malpais which are unique in New Mexico. Two plants, *Asplenium septentrionole* (grass fern) and *Asplenium trichomanes* (maidenhair spleenwort) are widespread in El Malpais, but quite uncommon throughout the western United States. Another plant, *Carex pityophylla*, a rare sedge found in southern Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico was recently discovered growing in a vigorous colony.

Also included in the NCA area is La Ventana Natural Arch, one of the most spectacular features of the new Cebolla Wilderness, and the largest natural arch in New Mexico. Seven smaller arches are also visible in the vicinity of La Ventana.

A series of 30 cinder cones along the Continental Divide west of the National Monument make up the area known as the Chain of Craters. Many of these are contained in the Chain of Craters WSA and Continental Divide Conservation Unit, but others are outside the NCA. Many of the cones are heavily forested and provide magnificent views of the surrounding countryside. The scenic qualities created by the contrast between the black lava flows and pink sandstone bluffs, and the views from bluffs and caves, are other natural resources that attract visitors to the El Malpais area.

El Malpais NCA includes two newly designated wilderness areas, Cebolla and West Malpais, and a new wilderness study area, the Chain of Craters. El Malpais is popular for recreation opportunities ranging from primitive wilderness experiences through car camping, day hiking, and picnicking to sightseeing by car.

Cultural Resources

El Malpais has been inhabited since PaleoIndian times (at least 10,000 years ago), and contains high-density, high-value archeological resources, which may include thousands of separate archeological sites. Most of the known Pueblo sites in the NCA are associated with either the prehistoric Chacoan system or the related and more recent Acoma Culture Province. This area was also influenced by the prehistoric Mogollon culture to the south. The interaction of these two cultures makes the NCA particularly appealing to scientific investigations. One area of particular significance is the Dittert Ruin and community. This site was originally constructed as a Chacoan outlier. The main site itself is relatively small but contains an enclosed kiva within its roomblock. An isolated great kiva is located just northeast of the ruin and segments of a related prehistoric road run from the main roomblock in a northwesterly direction. Another Chacoan outlier, Las Ventanas, formerly known as Candelaria Ruin, is in the National Monument. Its community extends into the NCA.

The beginnings of the later Acoma Culture Province are well represented in the Cebolla Canyon Complex where an unusually dense concentration of large 40- to 60-room pueblos is found. Later phases of the Acoma Culture Province are represented by extremely large 100- to 300-room pueblos built around plazas. Two of these large pueblos are located within the NCA, the Citadel Site and the Pinole Site. The Malpais area has great significance for the adjacent Acoma Pueblo.

Historical resources are also abundant within the NCA. Historic features associated with early exploration, settlement, homesteading, and the ranching industry, including trails, fences, corrals, and buildings, are found in the El Malpais area, and these sites also offer opportunities for visitor use and interpretation.

El Malpais NCA is situated within 25 miles of the Acoma, Zuni, and Laguna Pueblo reservations and the Ramah Navajo Reservation. Acoma is one of the oldest continually inhabited settlements in the United States and was visited by Coronado in 1540. Some cultural sites in the El Malpais area are related to the ongoing traditional practice of religion and subsistence activities, such as pinon nut gathering, by various Native American groups, among which are Acoma, Zuni, and Laguna Pueblos, and the Navajo.

LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES

El Malpais National Conservation Area is a new NCA, the fourth in the nation, composed of portions of the former El Malpais Special Management Area (SMA). Other portions of the former SMA are now part of El Malpais National Monument. The SMA designation in the 1986 Rio Puerco Resource Management Plan consolidated a number of overlapping special designations: Wilderness Study Areas, Wilderness Instant Study Area, Outstanding Natural Area, National Environmental Area, National Natural Landmark, and Chaco Archeological Protection Site. These designations have in large part been superseded by the NCA and National Monument designations. The NCA and National Monument were established by P.L. 100-225 (December 31, 1987) (see Appendix 1); in addition, P.L. 100-225 designated large portions of the NCA as the Cebolla and West Malpais Wildernesses and created a new Wilderness Study Area, the Chain of Craters. The NCA contains about 262,000 acres.

The establishing legislation, Public Law 100-225 (101 Stat. 1539-1549) of December 31, 1987, directs the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management to concurrently complete general management plans for El Malpais National Monument and El Malpais National Conservation Area by September 30, 1991. This land protection plan will become part of the general management plan for the NCA.

Section 502 of P.L. 100-225 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands and interests in lands within the NCA by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or transfer from any other Federal agency. Lands or interests in lands owned by the State of New Mexico (or one of its political subdivisions) may be acquired only by exchange. Congress directed that the acquisition of the non-Federal subsurface interests (mineral estate) underlying the NCA should be completed by September 30, 1991.

Section 503 requires the Secretary of the Interior to exchange State of New Mexico land within the NCA or Monument for public (BLM) lands elsewhere within New Mexico, upon request of the State Land Commissioner. Congress indicated that State exchanges should be equal value and should be completed within two years of enactment of P.L. 100-225. The exchanges authorized by this section are now complete and there is no longer any State land within the NCA or Monument.

Section 504 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to complete a mineral exchange with Santa Fe Pacific (Cerrillos Land Company). This exchange involves 15,141 acres of private mineral interest in the NCA owned by the Cerrillos Land Company, a Santa Fe Southern Pacific Company. The Secretary is directed to exchange 15,008 acres of Federal minerals underlying privately-owned surface outside the NCA if Santa Fe Pacific makes available all information about the values of the minerals to be exchanged; if the minerals to be exchanged are of approximately equal value; and if the exchange is in the public interest. Congress expects that this exchange will be completed within three years of enactment of P.L. 100-225.

Section 505 deals with exchanges with Acoma Pueblo. If requested by the Pueblo of Acoma, this section directs the Secretary to acquire by exchange any Acoma tribal trust lands within the NCA (about 800 acres of Acoma land west of SR 117 are within the NCA) which the Pueblo wishes to exchange. The Acoma tribal trust lands could be transferred in exchange for an approximately equal value of public land either from a pool of land within the NCA specifically identified as "Acoma Potential Exchange Areas" (approximately 1,600 acres) or from public land located outside of the NCA but within the State of New Mexico and consistent with BLM resource management plans (RMPs). The availability of the "Acoma Potential Exchange Areas" land for exchange purposes was for a one year period only (i.e., until January 1, 1989). Since the Governor of Acoma Pueblo wrote formally that Acoma Pueblo did not wish to pursue the aspect of Section 505 involving the "Acoma Potential Exchange Areas," those lands have been incorporated within the NCA and will be managed accordingly (including no longer being available for transfer out of Federal ownership or placement in tribal trust status). The only exchange option now open to the Pueblo is for lands outside of the NCA and consistent with BLM New Mexico land use planning. Any Acoma tribal trust land acquired will be incorporated into the Monument.

Section 506 requires that, unless specified otherwise in the Act, exchanges be on the basis of equal value; either party to the exchange may pay cash to equalize the values. However, exchanges may be made for other than equal value if the Secretary of the Interior determines that it is in the public interest.

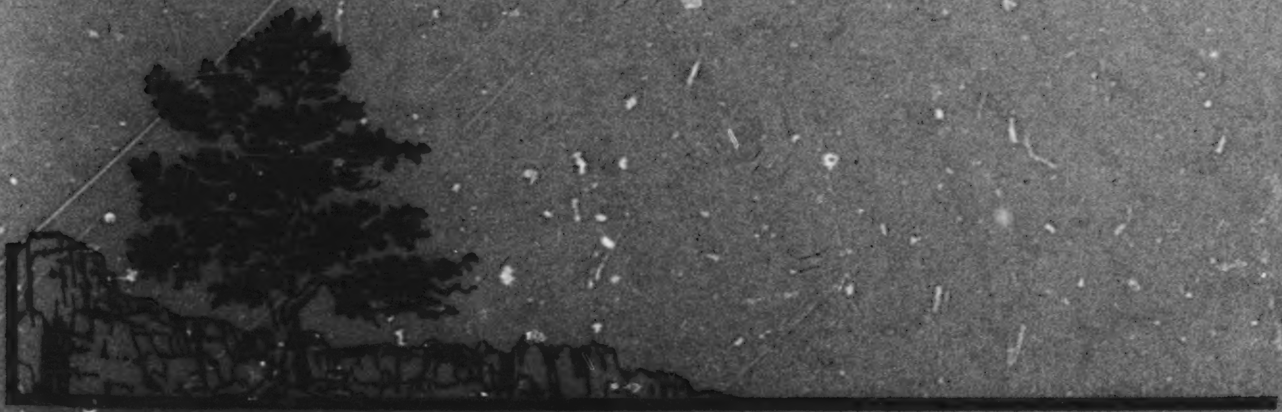
Section 509 of the establishing legislation reserves to the United States, on the date of enactment, a right to only the minimum amount of water necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act.

Section 510 authorizes the appropriation of $4 million for land acquisition within the NCA.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, Public Law 88-578 (16 U.S.C. 460 1-8(f)), helps Federal agencies meet increasing demands for outdoor recreation by establishing a fund from which appropriations are made for land acquisition.

The BLM's "Organic Act" is The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). Among its many provisions, it requires the development and maintenance of land use plans for the use of public lands and provides for the sale, exchange, and purchase of lands. The Rio Puerco Resource Area (RPRA) completed the Resource Management Plan required by FLPMA in 1986. This document sets priorities for land exchanges and land acquisition, and areas for disposal in the RPRA. In addition, as amended, it sets management objectives for El Malpais NCA.

In compliance with Department of Interior Secretarial Order 3127, lands to be acquired by BLM will be surveyed for hazardous substances.



LAND STATUS AND USE

LAND STATUS AND USE

FEDERAL LANDS

The great majority of land within the NCA is owned by the Federal government (213,600 of 262,000 acres). Federal ownership of the surface ranges from a low of 23 percent in the Neck Management Unit to a high of 100 percent in the Chain of Craters Wilderness Study Area. A lower percentage of the subsurface estate is Federally administered (112,050 acres); however, several mineral exchanges and purchases are currently being processed which, to a large extent, will consolidate the mineral estate.

PRIVATE LANDS

The majority of the 48,400 acres of private land within the boundaries of the NCA is currently used for grazing. The other major land use is for weekend cabins in the few areas subdivided for this purpose. It is known that there are private mineral leases on some of the 149,950 acres of private minerals. Uses of the private lands, both compatible and incompatible with the Congressionally-mandated goals and purposes of the NCA, are discussed in the next section for each management unit, together with the socio-cultural relationships of the private landowners. In general, the majority of existing uses are compatible with the goals and purposes of the NCA. However, some potential changes in existing uses would change the character of the NCA and would be considered incompatible.

WILDERNESS AREAS

Cebolla

Description

The Cebolla Wilderness (62,800 acres) (see Maps 207A, 207B, and 207C in Appendix B) includes four former Wilderness Study Areas: Rimrock, Little Rimrock, Sand Canyon, and Pinyon. La Ventana, the largest natural arch in New Mexico, is within the Cebolla Wilderness, just east of State Road 117. The area is characterized by pinyon-, juniper-, and ponderosa-covered sandstone mesas and canyons. Its rimrock country and vertical sandstone escarpments are prime raptor nesting habitat. Birds of prey in the area include golden eagles, red-tailed hawks, prairie falcons, and great horned owls. Peregrine falcons migrate through the area. Large mammals include mule deer, bear, coyote, badger, bobcat, fox, and an occasional mountain lion.

The Cebolla Wilderness contains nationally significant archeological sites in extremely high densities. Most of them belong to the prehistoric Pueblo Chacoan system or the related but more recent Acoma Culture Province, but range in age from PaleoIndian (10,000 years ago) to Historic. In addition, this area was an interface between the prehistoric Anasazi (Pueblo) culture to the north and the prehistoric Mogollon culture to the south. The Dittert Site (a thirty- to forty-room Chacoan outlier) is listed on the National Register of

Historic Places. Other key cultural resource properties which are wholly or partially within the Cebolla Wilderness are the Pinole Site and the Citadel Site, two extremely large pueblos which belong to the Acoma Culture Province. The publicly-owned portion of the Pinole Site is in the Cebolla Wilderness, with the private portion being in the Breaks Management Unit. The Cebolla Wilderness also includes important areas of Native American religious and traditional cultural use.

Non-Federal Ownership and Existing Uses

Existing use of the 1,500 acres of private land within the Cebolla Wilderness is for livestock grazing. Some pothunting and illegal woodcutting has also taken place. Pinon nut picking is a major fall use of portions of the area, especially by Navajo people.

Socio-Cultural Relationships

The King Brothers are the primary private landowner within the Cebolla Wilderness, with four others having smaller inholdings. Only one of the private landowners, Philip Savage, has historic ties to the land, the rest having acquired land that was homesteaded in the early part of this century. Mr. Savage's mother homesteaded this parcel in the 1930's. The King Family has a strong commitment to ranching within the State of New Mexico. This ranch has a full-time foreman and is BLM's largest allotment within the Rio Puerco Resource Area. The King Brothers have expressed interest in a land exchange. The Cebolla Wilderness also includes most of the public lands in the Acoma Pueblo Grazing Allotment to which the Acomas have strong ties dating to prehistoric times.

Compatible Uses

--Continued grazing use and range improvements at present levels.
--Religious use and entry by Native Americans.
--Archeological research and protection activities.

Incompatible Uses

--Exploration or development of oil and gas, or mineral interests.
--Construction of buildings, rights-of-way (pipelines, powerlines), additional roads, or other improvements.
--Timbering or commercial woodcutting.
--Quarrying, chaining of trees, or any other action that produces a clear, documentable increase in damage to natural or cultural resources, wildlife, or scenery, including topographic changes and disruption of natural drainage patterns.
--Subdivision.
--Destruction or modification of any archeological site or significant natural resource.
--Upgrading primitive roads.
--Intensification of use.
--Creation of hazards that endanger members of the public or wildlife.

West Malpais

Description

This wilderness area (39,700 acres) within the NCA bounds the National Monument along its southeastern boundary (see Maps 206A and 206B, Appendix B). It is similar to the Cerro Brillante Management Unit in topography and vegetation (see below). The majority of the wilderness area is covered with some of the oldest basalt flows in the North Plains. However, a portion of the unit extends into the Hole-in-the-Wall across the Hoya de Cibola lava flow. This flow is relatively young and originated from a shield volcano now within the National Monument. The Hole-in-the-Wall is a ponderosa parkland island (kipuka) floored by old flows and surrounded by more recent lava.

Non-Federal Ownership and Existing Uses

There are approximately 2,300 acres of private inholdings owned by 20 landowners in the West Malpais Wilderness Area. The primary existing use is livestock grazing. Sections 22 and 26 (T. 7N., R. 13W.) have been subdivided for cabin sites, and weekend cabins have been built on some of the 40-acre tracts which have already been sold. A church group owns a 40-acre undeveloped tract which they have proposed to develop as a church camp.

Socio-Cultural Relationships

As in the Cebolla Wilderness, the King Brothers are the primary private landowner within the West Malpais Wilderness. None of the landowners has historic ties to the land. However, the King Family has a strong commitment to ranching within the State of New Mexico. A historic homestead is used by King Brothers as a line camp and water source. The cabin sites in the subdivided sections were bought as weekend cabin sites or retirement homes. Their purchasers obviously were not anticipating being inholders in a Wilderness Area. The church group has expressed an interest in exchanging their proposed camp site for land outside the NCA.

Compatible Uses

--Continued grazing use and range improvements at present levels.
--Religious use and entry by Native Americans.
--Archeological research and protection activities.

Incompatible Uses

--Exploration or development of oil and gas, or mineral interests.
--Construction of buildings, rights-of-way (pipelines, powerlines), additional roads, or other improvements.
--Timbering or commercial woodcutting.
--Quarrying, chaining of trees, or any other action that produces a clear, documentable increase in damage to natural or cultural resources, wildlife, or scenery, including topographic changes and disruption of natural drainage patterns.
--Subdivision.
--Destruction or modification of any archeological site or significant natural resource.

--Upgrading primitive roads.
--Intensification of use.
--Creation of hazards that endanger members of the public or wildlife.

CHAIN-OF-CRATERS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

Description

The Chain-of-Craters Management Unit (18,300 acres) is a wilderness study area (WSA) being considered for addition to the Wilderness Preservation System. A series of steep-sided volcanic cinder cones and craters occurs along the west side of the NCA. The Chain of Craters WSA (see Map 205, Appendix B) contains a portion of this linear series of volcanic features. Elevations range from approximately 7,380 to 8,247 feet. The Continental Divide crosses through the WSA trending north-south. Known cultural resources in the Chain of Craters WSA include evidence of historic homesteading and logging activities. Traditional Native American uses of the area are also known to be important.

Slopes of cinder cones and saddles between the cones are forested with ponderosa pine woodland. Lower elevation slopes are covered with pinyon-juniper woodland, fanning out into grama galleta steppe. The area has been harvested for timber in the past and is currently used for cattle grazing.

Non-Federal Ownership and Existing Uses

Ramah Navajo land borders the WSA to the west and sections of private land occur along other boundaries. However, there is no private surface within the WSA. About half of the minerals are privately owned.

CONSERVATION UNITS

Continental Divide

Description

The Continental Divide passes through this 24,200 acre management unit. Located in the northwestern portion of the NCA, it is bordered on the east by the Monument (see Map 204, Appendix B). The Continental Divide unit is the northern extension of the linear series of volcanic cones described for the Chain of Craters WSA. Vegetation and terrain are similar to the Chain of Craters WSA.

Non-Federal Ownership and Existing Uses

This unit contains the largest subdivided area in the NCA, with several cabins already built. The 11,400 acres of private land are owned by over 300 individuals; much of it is used by 3 different ranching operations, Mechenbier, Bustos, and Angell (now owned by Production Credit Association of Roswell), while the remainder has been subdivided. Livestock grazing and range improvements are a primary use within the area.

Socio-Cultural Relationships

This area is considered a second home to some of the owners of the cabin sites. In addition, many individuals purchased these sites for their retirement. It is believed that some of the un-subdivided land was bought by investors who plan to subdivide in the future. The largest of the ranch operations, and the one with the most private land in the Continental Divide Unit, was purchased just before passage of the El Malpais legislation; thus, although the ranch foreman lives full time on private land in the NCA, the owner does not have long-term ties to the land. This landowner has expressed interest in selling, as have several individuals in the subdivided sections. The owner of the other individual ranching operation has also purchased it in the last few years. He, however, does have long-term ties to the Grants area.

Compatible Uses

- --Weekend cabins, access roads, and other necessary developments in existing subdivisions that do not detract from NCA/National Monument values.
- --Continued grazing use and range improvements at present levels.
- --Low impact visitor uses such as horseback riding, hiking, nature study, and camping which do not entail additional structures or roads outside of existing subdivisions.
- --Religious use and entry by Native Americans.
- --Home fuelwood cutting.
- --Archeological research and protection activities.

Incompatible Uses

- --Exploration or development of oil and gas, or mineral interests.
- --Construction of buildings, rights-of-way (pipelines, powerlines), additional roads, or other improvements outside of existing subdivisions.
- --Timbering or commercial woodcutting.
- --Quarrying, chaining of trees, or any other action that produces a clear, documentable increase in damage to natural or cultural resources, wildlife, or scenery, including topographic changes and disruption of natural drainage patterns.
- --Further subdivision.
- --Destruction or modification of any archeological site or significant natural resource.
- --Upgrading primitive roads.
- --Intensification of use outside of existing subdivisions.
- --Creation of hazards that endanger members of the public or wildlife.

Cerro Brillante

Description

This management unit (36,400 acres) extends from the southwestern corner of the NCA along the southern boundary and east to State Road 117 (see Map 209, Appdendix B). The unit's northern boundary is County Road 42 which also forms the southern and western boundary of the West Malpais Wilderness. Cerro Brillante, a cinder cone reaching an elevation of approximately 8050 feet, gives the unit its name. Hummocky topography of old basalt flows is characteristic of the area. La Rendija, a large crack in these old basalt flows, bisects this unit and marks a change in vegetation. Occasional steptoes of sedimentary rocks crop out along County Road 42. Highest elevations are in the western portion of the unit where pinyon-juniper and occasional ponderosa pine occur. The eastern portion of the unit flattens out into rolling plains of grassland and sage.

Non-Federal Ownership and Existing Uses

Three landowners own all 2,200 acres of private land within this unit. Two full sections are part of the Moleres grazing operation. The ranch headquarters for this operation may mistakenly be located on public land in Section 8 instead of Moleres private land in Section 17. A partial section is part of the large King Brothers grazing operation. A third full section is the base property for Sleet Raney's BLM grazing permit. Unlike the other private parcels in this unit which are in the interior of the management unit, the Raney section is located on State Road 117. It contains part of a lava flow and a structure which may have historic value.

Socio-Cultural Relationships

The King Brothers have acquired land that was homesteaded in the early part of this century. Although they do not have long-term ties to this land, they do have a strong commitment to ranching within New Mexico. They have expressed an interest in a land exchange, as has Jack Moleres. Moleres and Raney both have long-term family ties to this land. The Moleres ranch headquarters is in this unit, as is the old Raney family home. However, both have moved into town, Moleres to Grants and Raney to Gallup. Both homesteads still serve as line camps.

Compatible Uses

--Low impact visitor uses.
--Continued grazing use and range improvements at present levels.
--Religious use and entry by Native Americans.
--Home fuelwood cutting.
--Archeological research and preservation activities.

Incompatible Uses

--Exploration or development of oil and gas, or mineral interests.
--Construction of buildings, rights-of-way (pipelines, powerlines), additional roads, or other improvements.
--Timbering or commercial woodcutting.
--Quarrying, chaining of trees, or any other action that produces a clear, documentable increase in damage to natural or cultural resources, wildlife, or scenery, including topographic changes and disruption of natural drainage patterns.
--Subdivision.
--Destruction or modification of any archeological site or significant natural resource.
--Upgrading primitive roads.
--Intensification of use, especially billboards or other commercial use.
--Creation of hazards that endanger members of the public or wildlife.

Cerritos de Jaspe

Description

Cerritos de Jaspe (12,800 acres) is surrounded by the National Monument along all sides (see Map 203, Appendix B). The unit is mainly south of State Road 53 with the exception of a small portion in the northeast corner where the Conservation Area extends north of the highway. The "little hills of jasper" are actually ridges of sandstone and limestone which form the southeastern flank of the Zuni Mountains. These ridges are surrounded by portions of three separate basalt flows. Elevation ranges from approximately 7100 to 8000 feet. Vegetative mosaics of ponderosa pine with understories of shrubs, grasses and forbs, rock outcrop, scatterings of Douglas fir, and quaking aspens occur in the area. The area also contains archeological resources, including structures and portions of aboriginal trails across lava flows.

Non-Federal Ownership and Existing Uses

There are 16 owners of the 3,500 acres of private land. A much smaller area than in the Continental Divide Unit (only two and a half sections) has been subdivided for weekend cabin sites. The remainder is used for cattle grazing by three ranching operations--Arrossa, Porter, and Bright. Unscientific excavation of archeological sites has occurred on private land in this unit. The Cerritos de Jaspe Unit has high potential for semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities (car camping, sightseeing, picnicking). These opportunities, however, are limited by lack of access. The trailhead for the Outlaw Trail to Hole-in-the-Wall in the West Malpais Wilderness is located on private land, as is part of the Bandera Lava Flow. This unit includes important archeological resources including a prehistoric Anasazi community (on private land) and segments of a well-constructed prehistoric trail (on public land).

Socio-Cultural Relationships

All three of the ranching families have long-term ties to the land. Pierre Arrossa was an early rancher in the area but now lives in Grants, as does his son, Jacques. Mike Porter still lives in the Cerritos de Jaspe Unit full time. Lewis Bright lives just across the road from the Cerritos de Jaspe Unit. His long-standing ties to El Malpais reach back to homesteading in the 1930's and to being one of the founders of the Kowina Foundation. The owners of the cabin sites purchased the land with the expectation of building weekend cabins, vacation homes, or retirement homes. Some weekend cabins have already been built.

Compatible Uses

--Low impact visitor uses.
--Semi-primitive motorized recreation uses, especially access to the Outlaw Trail and Bandera Flow.
--Continued grazing use and range improvements at present levels.
--Religious use and entry by Native Americans.
--Home fuelwood cutting.
--Archeological research and protection activies.

Incompatible Uses

--Exploration or development of oil and gas, or mineral interests.
--Construction of buildings, rights-of-way (pipelines, powerlines), additional roads, or other improvements.
--Timbering or commercial woodcutting.
--Quarrying, chaining of trees, or any other action that produces a clear, documentable increase in damage to natural or cultural resources, wildlife, or scenery, including topographic changes and disruption of natural drainage patterns.
--Further subdivision.
--Destruction or modification of any archeological site or significant natural resource.
--Upgrading primitive roads.
--Intensification of use, including commercial development.
--Creation of hazards that endanger members of the public or wildlife.

Brazo

Description

The Brazo Management Unit (29,400 acres) is located east of the Cebolla Wilderness and south of the Acoma Reservation (see Map 210, Appendix B). Brazo provides access to the Cebolla Wilderness from the southeast and east. Landforms and vegetation in the Brazo Unit are similar to the Cebolla Wilderness. However, since elevation is higher in the Brazo unit, vegetation is characterized by pinyon-juniper and some ponderosa pine and Douglas fir. Canyons and mesas are characteristic landforms.

Past land uses in the area have included homesteading, logging, farming, and ranching. Ranching continues, but logging and farming activities have left only faint reminders of the past. The area contains several old homesteads with homes, old cultivated fields, corrals, and outbuildings. Homesteading continued in this area into the forties. One homesteaded site includes a developed spring near the head of Cebolla Canyon, adjacent to the Cebolla Wilderness. The spring creates a marshy habitat for riparian wildlife extending into the Breaks Management Unit and the Cebolla Wilderness. An old sawmill site is evidenced by weathered sawdust piles and lumber scrap at the head of Brazo Canyon.

Non-Federal Ownership and Existing Uses

The 1,400 acres of private land are owned by only two families, King Brothers and Michael and Kathleen Mechenbier. The primary land use is for grazing and range improvements. There is a historic homestead in Section 10 (T. 5N., R. 9W.) on the "Old Hughes Place," now owned by the Mechenbiers. This structure is believed to merit preservation; if it becomes available it will be considered for acquisition. Cebolla Spring, an important water source in the NCA, is owned by King Brothers and is the key to management of riparian resources in Cebolla Canyon, in the Brazo and Breaks Management Units and the Cebolla Wilderness.

Socio-Cultural Relationships

Neither of the current private landowners has long-term ties to the land. Both have bought ranches that were homesteaded in the early part of this century. While the Mechenbiers do not have long-term ties to the land, the former owner is now leasing Mertz Ranch from the Mechenbier's on a two-year lease with purchase option. He grew up in the area and does have strong ties to the land. King Brothers have expressed an interest in an exchange.

Compatible Uses

--Low impact visitor uses.
--Continued grazing use and range improvements at present levels.
--Home use fuelwood cutting, especially for thinning stands.
--Religious use and entry by Native Americans.
--Archeological research and protection activities.

Incompatible Uses

--Exploration or development of oil and gas, or mineral interests.
--Construction of buildings, rights-of-way (pipelines, powerlines), additional roads, or other improvements.
--Timbering or commercial woodcutting.
--Quarrying, chaining of trees, or any other action that produces a clear, documentable increase in damage to natural or cultural resources, wildlife, or scenery, including topographic changes and disruption of natural drainage patterns.
--Subdivision.
--Destruction or modification of any archeological site or significant natural resource.
--Upgrading primitive roads.
--Intensification of use.
--Creation of hazards that endanger members of the public or wildlife.

Breaks

Description

This management unit (6,300 acres) is separated into three geographic locations (see Map 208, Appendix B) along the eastern side of the NCA. The major portion of land within this unit is situated in the North Pasture which provides access to the Cebolla Wilderness. The North Pasture is a broad, flat expanse of grassland lying between sandstone mesas and to the north, between Cebolleta Mesa and the lava. It represents the mouth of Cebolla Canyon where sediment carried by Cebolla Creek and its tributaries has been deposited. A riparian area fed by Cebolla Spring is in need of rehabilitation. The remaining lands are located east of State Road 117 just before it turns west and at the southern tip of the Cebolla Wilderness. Landforms are predominately low-lying hills composed of alluvial and eolian deposits derived from sandstone and mudstone terrain lying to the east of the Breaks. Pinyon and juniper occur at higher elevations. Lower elevations are grassland steppe. The Breaks Management Unit is rich in cultural resources, including the Cebolla Canyon Complex and the privately-owned portion of the Pinole Site (the publicly-owned portion is in the Cebolla Wilderness).

Non-Federal Ownership and Existing Uses

The King Brothers own all 4,300 acres of the private land in the Breaks Management Unit. The primary land use is grazing and range improvements as part of a large ranching operation.

Socio-Cultural Relationships

King Brothers purchased this property which was homesteaded in the early part of this century and later converted to ranching. Although they do not have long-term ties to this land, they do have a strong commitment to ranching in New Mexico and have expressed an interest in exchanging for Federal land elsewhere.

Compatible Uses

--Low impact visitor uses.
--Continued grazing use and range improvements at present levels.
--Home use fuelwood cutting.
--Religious use and entry by Native Americans.
--Rehabilitation of riparian area.
--Archeological research and protection activities.

Incompatible Uses

--Exploration or development of oil and gas, or mineral interests.
--Construction of buildings, rights-of-way (pipelines, powerlines), additional roads, or other improvements.
--Timbering or commercial woodcutting.
--Quarrying, chaining of trees, or any other action that produces a clear, documentable increase in damage to natural or cultural resources, wildlife, or scenery, including topographic changes and disruption of natural drainage patterns.
--Subdivision.
--Destruction or modification of any archeological site or significant natural resource.
--Upgrading primitive roads.
--Intensification of use.
--Creation of hazards that endanger members of the public or wildlife.
--Billboards along State Road 117.

The Neck

Description

The Neck (see Map 201, Appendix B) is a basalt-floored valley between the Zuni Mountains on the west and Las Ventanas Ridge on the east. It is truncated on the north by the Rio San Jose and Horace Mesa below Mount Taylor. There are 27,000 acres within this scenic northern gateway to the NCA. It is bounded on the north by Interstate 40 and along the west by State Road 53 and the community of San Rafael. The eastern edge includes a corridor along State Road 117. Low relief, hummocky topography created by basalt flows characterizes much of the area. The corridor along S.R. 117 is covered with recent alluvium derived from sandstones which crop out along Las Ventanas Ridge. Alluvium derived from the Zuni Mountains and occasional outcrops of limestone and sandstone cover the western edge. Five different lava flows dominate the terrain between these bands of alluvium. The Neck Management Unit contains some important historic homesteads and prehistoric remains.

Vegetation is predominately grassland and shrubs. The degree of vegetative cover varies between flows, with younger flows being less vegetated. The older flows may be highly vegetated. Because elevation increases towards the south, pinyon-juniper increases in that direction.

Non-Federal Ownership and Existing Uses

There are 20,900 acres of private land with 13 landowners in the Neck Management Unit. The major landowners are Robert Gottlieb and various members of the Mirabal and Candelaria families.

Cattle ranching continues to be the major land use. The small closed basins created by hummocky topography provide shelter and collect surface water. Along Interstate 40 a rustic wooden corral has been constructed in one of these basins. Although the majority of the land is used for ranching operations, 1,600 acres in the northwest portion of the Neck have irrigated water rights and may be suitable for agriculture. The source of irrigation water is Ojo del Gallo spring, which is outside the NCA. Local citizens and the Food and Agriculture Committee sponsored by the USDA Soil Conservation Service have proposed creating waterfowl habitat with water from this spring. The Neck Management Unit surrounds the private parcel within the National Monument specified in P.L. 100-225 for the Multi-Agency Orientation Center. Immediately northeast within the NCA is a private parcel being developed as an industrial park. Also northeast and adjacent to the industrial park is the existing Lavaland RV Park. A borrow pit is located along State Road 117 in the Neck. There are less than a dozen billboards adjacent to the Interstate 40 right-of-way within the NCA.

Socio-Cultural Relationships

One of the major landowners, Robert Gottlieb, is a long-term rancher in this area and has expressed his intention to continue using his private land in the Neck for livestock grazing. Gottlieb's land in the Neck is part of a larger ranch to the east. Members of the Mirabal and Candelaria families have also ranched in this area for many years and plan to continue. Sixteen acres, donated by the landowner to the Greater Grants Industrial Development Foundation, are being developed as a light industrial park.

Compatible Uses

--Development of waterfowl habitat from Ojo del Gallo.
--Home use fuelwood cutting.
--Continued grazing use and range improvements at present levels.
--Continued existing uses.
--Religious use and entry by Native Americans.
--Archeological research and protection activities.

Incompatible Uses

- --Exploration or development of oil and gas, or mineral interests.
- --Construction of buildings, rights-of-way (pipelines, powerlines), additional roads, or other improvements, except in the northern portion adjacent to Interstate 40.
- --Billboards along State Road 117 and Interstate 40.
- --Timbering or commercial woodcutting.
- --Quarrying, chaining of trees, or any other action that produces a clear, documentable increase in damage to natural or cultural resources, wildlife, or scenery, including topographic changes and disruption of natural drainage patterns.
- --Subdivision.
- --Destruction or modification of any archeological site or significant natural resource.
- --Upgrading primitive roads.
- --Intensification of use, except in the industrial park parcel.
- --Creation of hazards that endanger members of the public or wildlife.
- --Development of the planned industrial park, while not compatible with the purposes of the NCA, could be designed to be minimally intrusive on the nearby Multi-Agency Orientation Center.

The Spur

Description

This portion of the NCA is east of the Sandstone Bluffs Overlook in the National Monument on the east side of State Road 117 (see Map 202, Appendix B) and contains 5,100 acres. Pinyon and juniper cover the sandstone ridges which characterize the area. Ephemeral streams have carved small canyons in the sandstone ridges. The Spur Management Unit also contains major prehistoric remains, including portions of a large community associated with the Las Ventanas Chacoan Archeological Protection Site.

The Spur Management Unit surrounds three parcels of Acoma Indian land specifically excluded from the NCA and Monument by P.L. 100-225.

Non-Federal Ownership and Existing Uses

The Acomas also have land within the designated NCA in the Spur Unit. Other private lands in the Spur are owned by members of the Candelaria, Mirabal, and Bibo families. The primary existing use of the 900 acres of private land is for grazing. The Acomas are investigating the agricultural potential of their holdings in this area. In addition, this is a religious use area for the Acomas.

Socio-Cultural Relationships

The Acomas have extremely strong ties to this land dating back to prehistoric times. The Candelaria, Mirabal, and Bibo families have long-term ties to the Grants area; however, these parcels are detached from their major landholdings.

Compatible Uses

--Continued grazing use and range improvements at present levels.
--Home use fuelwood cutting.
--Religious use and entry by Native Americans.
--Low impact visitor use.
--Archeological research and protection activities.

Incompatible Uses

--Exploration or development of oil and gas, or mineral interests.
--Construction of buildings, rights-of-way (pipelines, powerlines), additional roads, or other improvements, such as billboards.
--Timbering or commercial woodcutting.
--Quarrying, chaining of trees, or any other action that produces a clear, documentable increase in damage to natural or cultural resources, wildlife, or scenery, including topographic changes and disruption of natural drainage patterns.
--Subdivision.
--Destruction or modification of any archeological site or significant natural resource.
--Upgrading primitive roads.
--Intensification of use, especially commercial development.
--Creation of hazards that endanger members of the public or wildlife.
--Billboards along State Road 117.

EXTERNAL CONDITIONS

Conditions and activites outside the NCA boundaries may affect resources within the boundaries. The more important of these are discussed below.

El Malpais National Conservation Area and El Malpais National Monument are located just outside of Grants, New Mexico. They were established by Congress in large part due to the efforts of the adjacent communities of Grants and San Rafael. During the 1960's and early 1970's, Grants was an energy "boom town" with many new residents moving in and a rapidly growing economy based primarily on uranium mining. Since that time, the uranium industry has collapsed and other energy development, along with ranching activity, has slowed, and the local economy has taken a sharp downward turn. Grants has actively been diversifying its economy by attempting to attract retirees and light industry. In addition, two prisons have been constructed in Grants. Grants has also placed a much greater emphasis on tourism and actively sought establishment of the NCA and Monument. The community volunteer group, Los Amigos del Malpais, has donated hundreds of hours in support of El Malpais Special Management Area (before passage of P.L. 100-225), El Malpais NCA, and El Malpais National Monument.

Several sections of land on the western border of the NCA and within the NCA (Continental Divide Unit) have been subdivided and sold as "ranchettes." Improvement in the national and local economy could lead to renewed interest in developing these tracts.

The Town of San Rafael also affects the NCA. Visitors on New Mexico 53 pass through the town, so future activities are of concern to planning and management. The town's spring is under consideration as waterfowl habitat and a visitor attraction, which could affect the NCA resources and visual qualities.

The primary use of lands adjacent to El Malpais NCA and NM is for ranching operations. The Acoma Indian Reservation is immediately to the east, while the Ramah Navajo Reservation is to the west. The town of Grants and the Cibola National Forest are to the north. Private lands border the NCA on the south.

In addition, P.L. 100-225 specifically excluded Acoma Tribal Trust lands east of State Road 117 from the NCA. These lands are surrounded by the boundaries of the Spur Management Unit, but unlike other private and Acoma lands within the NCA, they are not part of the NCA. Any development of these lands in a manner inconsistent with the purposes of the NCA could affect the character of the NCA.

A major factor external to the NCA is the National Monument. Some of the land protection requirements of the Monument, such as protection of scenic quality, may need to be implemented on private land within the NCA.

Development of the Masau Trail, created by the same establishing legislation as the NCA and National Monument, would probably bring increasing numbers of visitors to the NCA, which is along the trail's proposed route.

The design and maintenance of area roadways (including I-40, State Roads 53 and 117, and Cibola County Road 42) and road rights-of-way are of concern because they pass through NCA lands, and segments of them lying outside the NCA affect the visitor experience.

Additional concerns are that pothunting and illegal fuelwood cutting occur in the area. Pothunting and other forms of vandalism to archeological sites increase as vandals damage sites to gain items for sale on the increasingly lucrative national and international market for pre-Columbian artifacts.

Cibola National Forest, managed by the U.S. Forest Service, adjoins the NCA to the north, and shares portions of the same watershed. There already have been multiple-use activities, including timber-harvesting, which could result in erosion and visual impacts, so any activities on Cibola National Forest lands adjoining the NCA are of concern to NCA planning and management.

The Malpais area is habitat for many kinds of wildlife. There may be land protection needs to provide enhanced habitat or protection for such species of high Federal interest as migrating big game and migrating birds (including raptors and waterfowl).

If mineral development (especially oil and gas) were to increase in the general area of El Malpais, development of private minerals in the NCA would be more economically feasible. This could lead to land protection needs.

The water rights for the entire Rio San Jose watershed are currently under adjudication. The outcome of this adjudication could affect BLM access to and control of water in the NCA, most notably at Cebollita Spring. Land protection needs could arise, depending on the results of the adjudication.

Arroyo cutting arising on lands outside the NCA continues into the NCA. Watershed plans to be prepared by BLM could identify the need for structural controls to be constructed on private lands within the NCA, leading to land protection needs.

El Malpais lands have deep and significant meaning to the Native Americans in the area. Even though most of these lands are no longer in Indian ownership, the Acomas, Zunis, Ramah Navajos, and Lagunas continue traditional cultural and religious use of the area.

LAND PROTECTION ALTERNATIVES

LAND PROTECTION ALTERNATIVES

INTRODUCTION

Direct Bureau of Land Management acquisition and management of land may not be the only effective or desirable method of protecting the resources within the NCA. This section examines the alternate methods of protecting the NCA and achieving the purposes for which it was designated by Congress to determine the most appropriate means of land protection in accordance with the policies outlined in the "Land Protection Planning" section of the "Introduction."

Five alternatives for protection of lands in El Malpais NCA are considered below: technical assistance; cooperative agreements; zoning and regulations; scenic and conservation easements; and acquisition by donation, exchange, purchase, or condemnation.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The BLM utilizes the expertise of its resource specialists to provide technical assistance to private landowners in order to give a higher degree of protection to resources on private inholdings. Technical assistance could be used to provide design assistance for such projects as buildings, roads, and erosion control devices. BLM could make recommendations about road placement, need for erosion control, or placement of facilities so as to intrude upon the NCA as little as possible. Recommendations about paint color could help to achieve the same ends. Technical assistance could also be used to improve or protect wildlife habitat on private NCA lands. Technical assistance to private landowners may be implemented through cooperative agreements.

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

Cooperative agreements establish administrative arrangements of mutual concern and can serve as a basis for cooperation among two or more parties on such matters as exchange of information, technical assistance, and protection. They are most likely to be useful for land owned by private non-profit organizations, other Federal agencies, or by individuals or corporations who are supportive of NCA purposes. They may be terminated at the wish of any of the parties to the agreements, with proper notice.

Cooperative agreements could be used with private landowners to provide some degree of protection to resources on private lands within the boundary of the NCA. Although such arrangements would have limited effectiveness as protection measures, these resources would otherwise receive no protection other than that given by the landowner and the few applicable County, State, and Federal regulations. For instance, cooperative agreements could be used to enhance habitat for species of high Federal interest (such as migrating waterfowl) at private stock ponds or for extending patrols to private inholdings.

Cooperative agreements on private lands in The Neck, Cerritos de Jaspe, along County Road 42 (Continental Divide Unit), Cerro Rendija (Continental Divide Unit), other portions of Continental Divide, as well as a portion of the Acoma Indian land along State Road 117 (Spur Unit) would be highly desirable. Cooperative agreements could be effectively used with State and County governments in the case of road rights-of-way, or with the National Park Service and tribal governments for resource protection or technical assistance. In addition, cooperative agreements could be used as interim protection measures in areas proposed for acquisition, and they could provide some degree of protection to areas outside the boundaries that relate to the integrity of areas within the boundaries.

ZONING AND REGULATIONS

Through zoning, state and local governments can regulate the density, type, location, and character of private development. Also, Federal agencies and local governments may administer a variety of other laws that can protect resources by controlling such conditions and activities as air and water pollution, hunting, tree cutting and forestry practices, resource extraction and excavation, subdivision of land, and development in flood hazard areas.

Cibola County does not have zoning ordinances, and discussions with County officials indicate that it is unlikely that zoning ordinances will be developed within the forseeable future. Regulations protecting NCA resources have limited application outside of Federally-owned land within the NCA boundary.

Covenants within subdivided areas may limit the kinds of development permitted in these areas. Such aspects of development as road planning, restricting heights of buildings, specifying minimum distance between buildings, and setbacks from roads could be included in covenants of already subdivided parcels which have not yet been sold. Such limitations could increase property values and would protect and enhance NCA values. Such covenants could be implemented through cooperative agreements.

Zoning and regulations are most useful where use of private land needs to be controlled and managed rather than prohibited. Within the boundaries of the NCA, some potential increases in development beyond that presently existing could damage resources and could seriously detract from the natural and cultural integrity of the NCA. The Bureau of Land Management would be supportive of County or regional land use planning because a continuation of the present pattern of ranching with widely scattered ranch houses and associated buildings and developments is appropriate for the NCA and the area surrounding it.

EASEMENTS

An easement is a right acquired for a specified purpose such as a road or protection of scenic values. Easements convey only limited rights in property from one party to another. Easements may be positive--giving a right of access for interpretation and/or resource management, or negative--restricting specific activities on the land to assure that private uses remain compatible with NCA values and purposes. An easement is not a fee acquisition or purchase of the private property by the Federal government. The property remains in private ownership, but the Federal government acquires the right to use the land in the manner specified in the easement document. While easements may be of limited or unlimited duration, they are binding on subsequent owners for the duration of the easement. Easements are flexible and can be drafted to fit the specific characteristics of the land as well as the concerns of the owner. An advantage to local governments is that the property remains on the local tax rolls if the Federal government acquires an easement rather than fee title.

Easements may be purchased or donated. The cost of an easement depends on the interest to be acquired and can approach the full fee value. For this reason, fee acquisition could be pursued instead of easement acquisition in some cases.

Easements can be used to protect scenic quality and/or conserve values by restricting or preventing incompatible uses. Ranger patrols for resource protection can be included; enforceability of the Code of Federal Regulations is dependent on easement conditions. Because of privacy and liability concerns, easements usually do not include opportunities for public use.

Scenic and/or conservation easements along State Roads 117 and 53, Interstate 40, and County Road 42 involving private inholdings could be appropriate land protection methods to maintain consistent resource management policies, protect the viewshed along the roadways, and protect the natural and cultural resources adjacent to the rights-of-way. In some cases, access easements may also be needed.

The efficiency of this method will be limited by the degree to which landowners follow easement limitations, but given the fact that landowners would receive adequate compensation for any rights acquired by the Federal government and that the landowners themselves are concerned about preserving the resources of the NCA, problems of monitoring and easement enforcement should not be significant.

ACQUISITION

When all of the rights or interests in a tract of land are acquired, it is said to be owned in fee simple. According to Department of the Interior policies, fee acquisition is recommended only when other methods of protection are not adequate, efficient, or effective in meeting management needs.

Within the Monument as well as the NCA, Sec. 502 of P.L. 100-225 directs the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands and interests in lands by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or transfer from any other Federal agency, except that such lands or interests therein owned by the State of New Mexico or a political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by exchange. The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources Report accompanying P.L. 100-225 makes it clear that it is not the intent of Congress for BLM to acquire all private land within the NCA.

The following summary describes each form of acquisition:

Donation

Donation of land or interest in land by the owner of private inholdings will, of course, be readily accepted.

Exchanges

It is the Bureau of Land Management's position that exchanges are the most feasible, cost effective, and desirable method of protection on the majority of the private inholdings for the reasons discussed below.

State Exchange

Public Law 100-225 makes exchanges the only method of acquisition possible for State-owned land. Section 503(a) of the Act directs the BLM to exchange with the State of New Mexico public lands or interests elsewhere in New Mexico of approximately equal value, for any interest owned by the State of New Mexico in the Monument and NCA. This process was completed by BLM in Fiscal Year 1988 and there are no longer any State lands or minerals within the NCA or Monument.

Mineral Exchanges

Sections 502 and 504 of the Act direct the BLM to exchange Federal mineral estate elsewhere in New Mexico in exchange for private minerals of approximately equal value. This method of acquisition will provide protection as well as keep costs lower than acquisition through purchase.

Several mineral exchanges are presently pending involving acquisition of about 83,000 acres of private subsurface inholdings in the NCA. Section 504 of the Act directs BLM to exchange with Santa Fe Minerals Federal lands elsewhere in New Mexico for an equal value of minerals in Cebolla Wilderness and the Brazo Management Unit. New Mexico and Arizona Land Company (NZ) proposes to trade about 83,000 acres of subsurface estate to BLM by the end of the 3-fiscal-year mandated period ending September 30, 1991.

Acoma Exchange

Under the Act, BLM was mandated to exchange Federal holdings within the NCA designated by the Act or elsewhere within New Mexico for Acoma Pueblo trust lands within the Monument and NCA, upon invitation of Acoma Pueblo before December 31, 1988. Acoma Pueblo declined to pursue this option. An exchange for Federal lands outside the NCA can be initiated by Acoma Pueblo at any time.

Private Exchanges

Private exchanges are the preferred method of acquisition of larger tracts from private landowners, provided that full fee interest is gained in the process, because of the cost effectiveness and quicker turnaround time in consummating such exchanges.

Purchase

The Federal government could obtain outright acquisition of entire interest (subject to existing leases or subsurface interest) through direct purchase. Negotiated sales would be fair market value on a willing seller basis.

The highest priority for acquisition of this type would be parcels in wilderness areas (i.e., West Malpais) and in areas where any ground disturbing activities in small isolated private inholdings would be a detriment or cause harm to cultural or natural resources. Two purchases are pending for about 40,000 acres of minerals owned by the New Mexico-Arizona Land Company (NZ).

Condemnation

The Senate report accompanying P.L. 100-225 makes it clear that the Bureau of Land Management should pursue exchanges prior to acquisition by purchase where it is feasible and the landowner expresses an interest in an exchange. In addition it states that the power of condemnation should be exerted only as a last resort and that private land within the NCA should be acquired only with the consent of the property owner, unless there is an imminent threat that the land is to be developed in a manner that would be detrimental to the purposes for which the NCA was established. In this instance, the BLM would immediately attempt to purchase and pay just compensation for such land or interest in land. If this failed, congressional concurrence in the filing of a Declaration of Taking would be sought to prevent resource damage, with the amount of just compensation to be determined at a later date.

SOCIAL/CULTURAL IMPACTS

The land protection alternatives described above exert social and cultural impacts upon private landowners within the NCA boundaries. These impacts are discussed briefly in the next sections. The Environmental Impact Statement accompanying the 1986 Rio Puerco Resource Management Plan is the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance document for the Rio Puerco Resource Area's land tenure adjustment program, which primarily focuses on exchanges. For this reason, an environmental analysis has not been prepared to accompany this document. In addition, a land report together with an environmental analysis is prepared each time a parcel is proposed to leave Federal ownership. Environmental impacts of the NCA as a whole will be assessed as part of the general management plan for El Malpais National Conservation Area.

Technical Assistance

Because technical assistance is voluntary in nature and involves no Federal acquisition of private land, there are no negative social and cultural impacts on private landowners. However, the potential for positive impacts is great. Landowners are not displaced and, in addition, can receive assistance from BLM which may enhance their property while protecting important resources.

Cooperative Agreements

Cooperative agreements may be used to implement technical assistance to private landowners. In addition, they may be used to establish a basis for cooperation on many other matters of concern. Since, like technical assistance, cooperative agreements are voluntary and do not involve Federal acquisition of private land, there are no negative social and cultural impacts on private landowners. Again, there is potential for positive impacts since landowners are not displaced and may receive information, technical assistance, or protection which may enhance their property while protecting important resources.

Zoning and Regulations

There are no zoning ordinances for Cibola County, and regulations protecting NCA resources have limited application outside of Federally-owned land, so these two methods of land protection will have no impact on private landowners in El Malpais NCA.

Easements

Because easements are flexible and can be drafted to fit the specific characteristics of the land and the specific land protection needs, as well as the concerns of the owner, negative impacts on landowners would be minimal. Easements would allow landowners to continue their current uses of the land and pass the land down to new generations. Any easements restricting additional development or intensification of land use could affect landowners culturally and socially as well as economically; however, landowners would be adequately compensated for these restrictions. The lands would remain on the local tax rolls. Enforcement of Federal criminal regulations by BLM rangers could also have a positive effect in protecting the rights and property of private landowners. Respect for the scenic, cultural, and natural resources of El Malpais is a common characteristic of landowners in the area. Some may view easements positively as a way of cooperating with the Federal government in the preservation of El Malpais; others may view the Federal government as an intruder upon the care of the land they themselves have been providing.

Although private lands would be taken off the county tax rolls when they are acquired by the Federal government, payments in lieu of taxes programs would offset the loss of tax revenues.

Acquisition

Outright acquisition is usually associated with the strongest social and cultural impacts upon landowners. In this case, however, none of the owners in areas proposed for acquisition actually live on their private land within the NCA. Most landowners have already relocated their residences to nearby towns or have always lived outside the NCA, and most possess more land outside the NCA than they do inside, so negative impacts brought about by acquisition would be minimized. Not being able to pass the land on to future generations could be a serious negative impact to long-term landowners. However, most of the major owners of private land in the NCA have already expressed interest in exchanges.

Although private lands would be taken off the county tax rolls when they were acquired by the Federal government, payments in lieu of taxes programs would offset the loss of tax revenues.

LAND PROTECTION RECOMMENDATIONS

LAND PROTECTION RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

It is recommended that a combination of land protection methods be used to protect NCA resources on private lands. The recommendations in this Land Protection Plan are based on the legislative intent and direction established by P.L. 100-225 which requires the Bureau to protect important natural, cultural, and scenic values within the designated boundaries of the NCA, but does not direct BLM to consolidate all land within the NCA in Federal ownership. It is the intent of Congress that when private land within the NCA needs to be acquired, it should be acquired only with the consent of the property owner, unless there is an imminent threat that the land is to be developed in a manner that would be detrimental to the purposes for which the NCA was established. As authorized by Sections 502 through 506 of the Act, the Bureau would acquire lands or interests in lands (i.e., mineral estate and conservation or scenic easements) by the following methods: (1) donation, (2) purchase with donated or appropriated funds, (3) exchanges, and (4) transfer from any other Federal agency. As discussed previously, cooperative agreements will also be utilized for protection of privately-owned resources.

The following priorities for land protection and/or acquisition have been identified (see Maps 3 and 4). Priorities could shift with changing conditions and new knowledge upon completion of the General Management Plan by September 30, 1990. Immediate threats by private uses to lands containing important natural and/or cultural resources could also cause a shift in priorities. In addition, these priorities may be pursued concurrently as funding is available. Other opportunities for protecting resources on private lands through cooperative agreements or technical assistance have not been identified as priorities, but will be pursued as appropriate.

PRIORITIES AND RATIONALE

1. The first priority for acquisition, preferably by exchange, includes all subsurface private interest within the NCA (see Map 3).

   Mineral development anywhere within the boundaries of the NCA is incompatible with the Congressionally-mandated goals and purposes of the NCA. Federal minerals have been withdrawn and acquisition of private minerals would provide the same protection to the non-Federal parcels. Mineral exchanges and fee acquisition have already been initiated with the principal subsurface landowners, New Mexico and Arizona Land Company (NZ) and Cerrillos Land Company (Santa Fe Pacific Minerals Corporation).

2. The second priority for acquisition, preferably by exchange, includes all private inholdings and edge holdings within and adjacent to the Cebolla Wilderness and most inholdings and one edge holding adjacent to the West Malpais Wilderness. The inholding in Section 1 (T. 6N., R. 12W.) of the West Malpais Wilderness is not included in this priority due to the presence of a house and barn. Most edge holdings to the West Malpais Wilderness are not included due to the presence of major range

improvements (Map 4). The Chain-of-Craters Wilderness Study Area contains no private surface; therefore, no acquisition is needed.

Intensification of use on private lands within wilderness areas is incompatible with the goals and purposes for which Congress designated the wildernesses. Acquisition of the private inholdings would prevent any such change in land use and improve the manageability of the wildernesses. Acquisition of the edge holdings would provide access into the wilderness areas. Especially important is acquisition of private edge holdings (to the Cebolla Wilderness) in the Breaks Management Unit which provide access into the Cebolla Wilderness. Acquisition and rehabilitation of Cebolla Spring and the Cebolla Spring riparian area in the Cebolla Wilderness and the Brazo and Breaks Management Units would ensure protection of a critical riparian area. The private portion of the Pinole Site in the Breaks Management Unit would be acquired under this priority. The "Old Hughes Place," a historic homestead in the Brazo Unit, may merit preservation.

3. The third priority is acquisition of scenic and/or conservation easements along the Federal, State, and County highways passing through the NCA (Map 4).

   Commercial development and visual intrusions along the roadways (e.g., installation of billboards) is incompatible with the goals and purposes of the NCA. Protection of the viewshed along State Road 117 in the Neck Management Unit, the scenic gateway to the NCA, is most important, followed by Interstate 40 in the Neck, State Road 53 in the Neck Management Unit, and portions of County Road 42 in the Continental Divide Management Unit.

4. The fourth priority would be the Acoma Exchange, if initiated by the Pueblo of Acoma (Map 4).

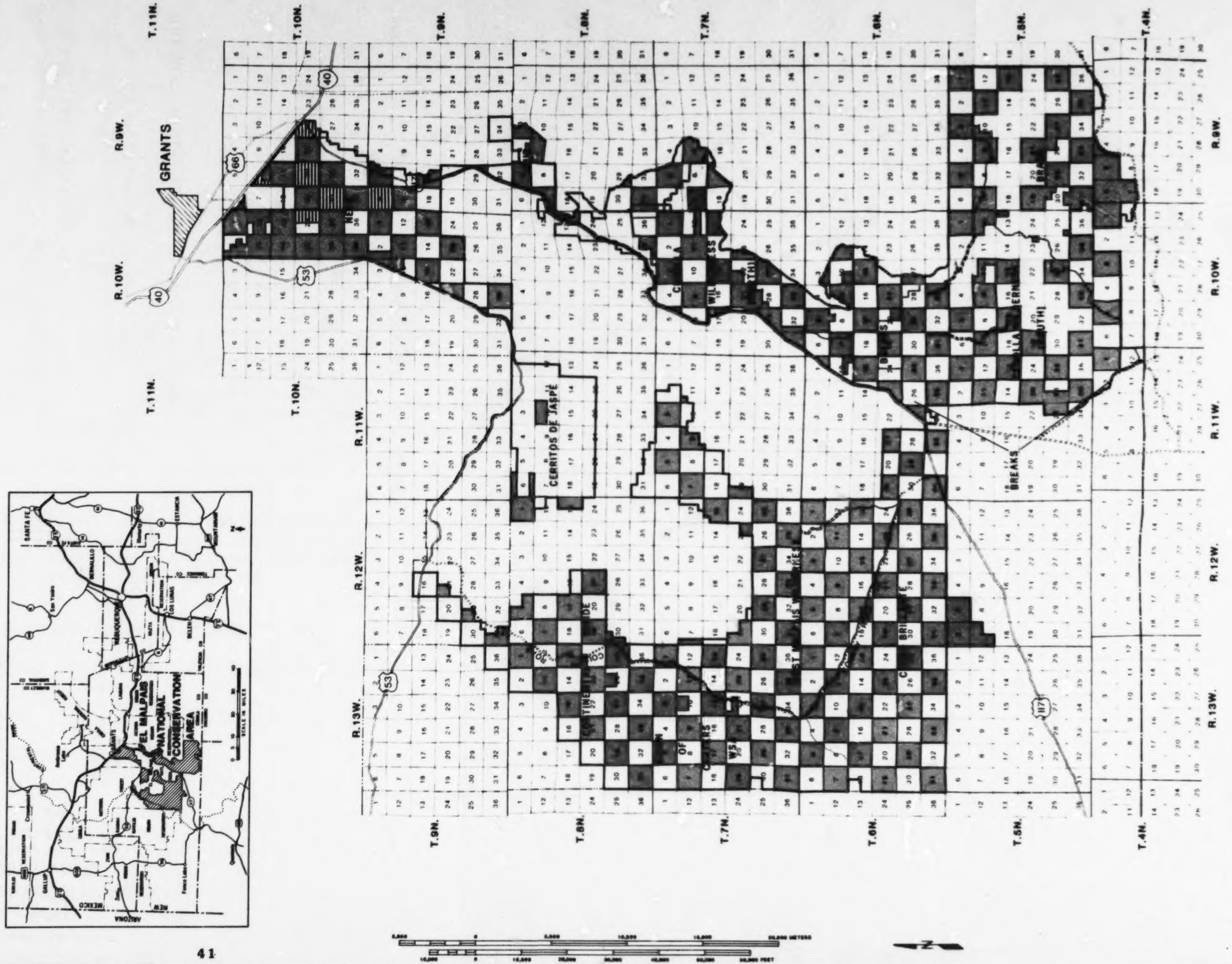
   This exchange is mandated by P.L. 100-225 if requested by the Pueblo of Acoma.

5. The fifth priority for acquisition is lands containing natural and/or cultural resources requiring management or protection, and/or lands needed for visitor access and facility development.

   For those areas where private uses are incompatible with NCA goals and purposes, or where important resources are on private land, acquisition may be the only feasible means of protection. However, other options, such as cooperative agreements and easements, may be explored. Exchange will be the preferred method of acquisition.

   All private inholdings in the Brazo and Breaks Management Units should be acquired. Cebolla Spring, the Pinole Site, and the "Old Hughes Place" were discussed above under Priority 2 as part of acquisition of edgeholdings to the Cebolla Wilderness.

   In the Cerritos de Jaspe Management Unit, the trailhead for the Outlaw Trail is on private land, as is part of the Bandera Flow. Extremely destructive unscientific excavation of cultural resources has occurred on


LOCATION MAP
EL MALPAIS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA
GRANTS
CERRITOS DE JASPE
BREAKS
T.11N.
T.10N.
T.9N.
T.8N.
T.7N.
T.6N.
T.5N.
T.4N.
R.9W.
R.10W.
R.11W.
R.12W.
R.13W.
LEGEND
NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA BOUNDARY
WILDERNESS UNIT BOUNDARY
WILDERNESS STUDY AREA BOUNDARY
PRIVATE MINERALS IN NCA
PRIVATE MINERALS EXCLUDING OIL AND GAS
METERS
FEET
N

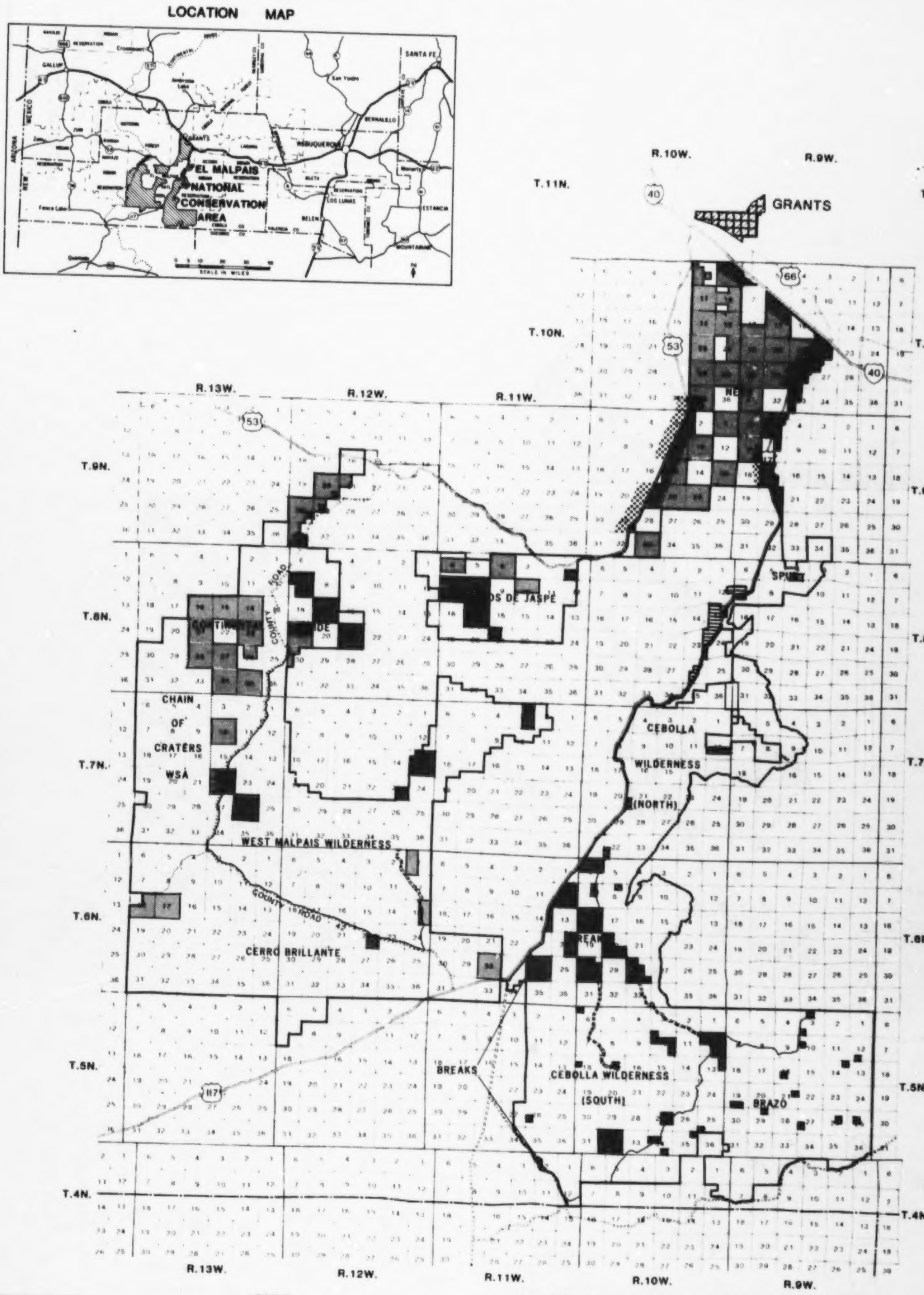
MAP 3

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EL MALPAIS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

CIBOLA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

PRIVATE MINERALS IN NCA


LOCATION MAP
SANTA FE
GALLUP
GRANTS
ALBUQUERQUE
BERNALILLO
LOS LUNAS
BELEN
ESTANCIA
EL MALPAIS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA
SCALE IN MILES
R.10W.
R.9W.
T.11N.
GRANTS
40
66
53
T.10N.
R.13W.
R.12W.
R.11W.
T.9N.
T.8N.
T.7N.
T.6N.
T.5N.
T.4N.
SPIKE
LOS DE JASPE
CHAIN OF CRATERS WSA
CEBOLLA WILDERNESS (NORTH)
WEST MALPAIS WILDERNESS
COUNTY ROAD 42
CERRO BRILLANTE
BREAKS
CEBOLLA WILDERNESS (SOUTH)
BRAZO
117
R.13W.
R.12W.
R.11W.
R.10W.
R.9W.
N
METERS
FEET

LEGEND

- NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA BOUNDARY
- WILDERNESS UNIT BOUNDARY
- WILDERNESS STUDY AREA BOUNDARY
- ▨ PRIVATE INHOLDINGS IN NCA

PRIORITIES FOR PROTECTION/ACQUISITION

1. PRIVATE MINERALS (See Map 3)
2. ▧ WILDERNESS INHOLDINGS AND EDGE HOLDINGS
3. ▒ SCENIC AND/OR CONSERVATION EASEMENTS
4. ▤ ACOMA EXCHANGE
5. ▨ RESOURCE PROTECTION/FACILITY DEVELOPMENT *
6. ☒ NPS PROTECTION NEEDS (Others may be identified in the NPS GMP)

* The GMP for El Malpais NCA scheduled for completion in September, 1990 may make recommendations of other private lands requiring some form of protection.

MAP 4

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EL MALPAIS
NATIONAL CONSERVATION
AREA

CIBOLA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

PRIVATE INHOLDINGS IN NCA

private land in this unit. BLM would acquire under this priority any private land in Carritos de Jaspe shown on Map 4 offered by owners.

Surface inholdings owned by the New Mexico-Arizona Land Company in the Continental Divide Management Unit, as well as private land owned by any other willing sellers, would be acquired under this priority if shown on Map 4. BLM does not plan to acquire lands in the heavily subdivided areas of Continental Divide. Acquisition of other private inholdings in the Continental Divide Management Unit may be proposed by the General Management Plan.

As historic structures become available in the NCA, they will be evaluated for historic and architectural value for adaptive use.

6. The sixth priority is protection of private lands and resources within the NCA to benefit resources within El Malpais National Monument (Map 4).

   Any development visible from County Road 42 in the Continental Divide Management Unit would intrude on the natural scenic quality of the National Monument. Acquisition of scenic or conservation easements along County Road 42 would protect the viewshed in the National Monument.

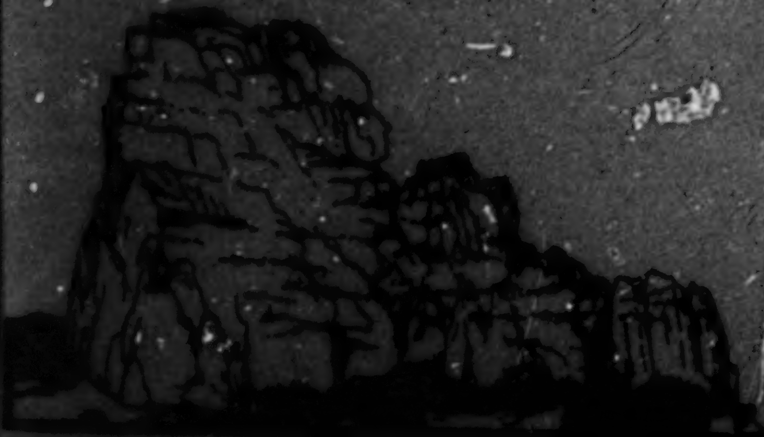
   Proliferation of access roads into the subdivided areas within and west of the Continental Divide Management Unit in the NCA would also intrude on the natural scenic quality of the National Monument. BLM and NPS will work with Cibola County and landowners to limit the number of access roads across the National Monument and NCA, while still providing access from outside the NCA and National Monument.

7. Seventh priority is lands where there is no immediate threat to natural or cultural resources.

   As lands become available in these other areas, they will be evaluated for their suitability for acquisition. Only exchange and sales proposals from private landowners that are in the best interest of the Federal government and that meet the goals and purposes of the NCA will be pursued.

SUMMARY OF NPS EL MALPAIS NATIONAL MONUMENT LAND PROTECTION PLAN

The National Park Service is proposing fee acquisition of all private land within El Malpais National Monument.



APPENDICES

A. ESTABLISHING LEGISLATION

Public Law 100-225
100th Congress

An Act

To establish the El Malpais National Monument and the El Malpais National Conservation Area in the State of New Mexico, to authorize the Masau Trail, and for other purposes.

Dec. 31, 1987
[H.R. 403]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—EL MALPAIS NATIONAL MONUMENT

ESTABLISHMENT OF MONUMENT

16 USC 460uu.

SEC. 101. (a) In order to preserve, for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations, that area in western New Mexico containing the nationally significant Grants Lava Flow, the Las Ventanas Chacoan Archeological Site, and other significant natural and cultural resources, there is hereby established the El Malpais National Monument (hereinafter referred to as the "monument"). The monument shall consist of approximately 114,000 acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "El Malpais National Monument and National Conservation Area" numbered NM-ELMA-80,001-B and dated May 1987. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

Public information.

(b) As soon as practicable after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") shall file a legal description of the monument with the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate. Such legal description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and in the map referred to in subsection (a). The legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

Public information.

TRANSFER

National Forest System.
16 USC 460uu-1.

SEC. 102. Lands and waters and interests therein within the boundaries of the monument, which as of the day prior to the date of enactment of this Act were administered by the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, are hereby transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary to be managed as part of the monument in accordance with this Act. The boundaries of the Cibola National Forest shall be adjusted accordingly.

MANAGEMENT

16 USC 460uu-2.

SEC. 103. The Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall manage the monument in accordance with

the provisions of this Act, the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), and other provisions of law applicable to units of the National Park System. The Secretary shall protect, manage, and administer the monument for the purposes of preserving the scenery and the natural, historic, and cultural resources of the monument and providing for the public understanding and enjoyment of the same in such a manner as to perpetuate these qualities for future generations.

PERMITS

Animals.
Contracts.
16 USC 460uu-3.

SEC. 104. Where any lands included within the boundary of the monument on the map referred to in subsection 101(a) are legally occupied or utilized on the date of enactment of this Act for grazing purposes, pursuant to a lease, permit, or license which is—

(a) for a fixed term of years issued or authorized by any department, establishment, or agency of the United States, and

(b) scheduled for termination before December 31, 1997,

the Secretary, notwithstanding any other provision of law, shall allow the persons holding such grazing privileges (or their heirs) to retain such grazing privileges until December 31, 1997, subject to such limitations, conditions, or regulations as the Secretary may prescribe to insure proper range management. No grazing shall be permitted on lands within the boundaries of the monument on or after January 1, 1998.

State and local governments.
Indians.

TITLE II—MASAU TRAIL

DESIGNATION OF TRAIL

Arizona.
Federal Register, publication.
16 USC 460uu-11.

SEC. 201. In order to provide for public appreciation, education, understanding, and enjoyment of certain nationally significant sites of antiquity in New Mexico and eastern Arizona which are accessible by public road, the Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, with the concurrence of the agency having jurisdiction over such roads, is authorized to designate, by publication of a description thereof in the Federal Register, a vehicular tour route along existing public roads linking prehistoric and historic cultural sites in New Mexico and eastern Arizona. Such a route shall be known as the Masau Trail (hereinafter referred to as the "trail").

AREAS INCLUDED

16 USC 460uu-12.

SEC. 202. The trail shall include public roads linking El Malpais National Monument as established pursuant to title I of this Act, El Morro National Monument, Chaco Cultural National Historical Park, Aztec Ruins National Monument, Canyon De Chelly National Monument, Pecos National Monument, and Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument. The Secretary may, in the manner set forth in section 201, designate additional segments of the trail from time to time as appropriate to link the foregoing sites with other cultural sites or sites of national significance when such sites are designated and protected by Federal, State, or local governments, Indian tribes, or nonprofit entities.

INFORMATION AND INTERPRETATION

SEC. 203. With respect to sites linked by segments of the trail which are administered by other Federal, State, local, tribal, or nonprofit entities, the Secretary may, pursuant to cooperative agreements with such entities, provide technical assistance in the development of interpretive devices and materials in order to contribute to public appreciation of the natural and cultural resources of the sites along the trail. The Secretary, in cooperation with State and local governments, Indian tribes, and nonprofit entities, shall prepare and distribute informational material for the public appreciation of sites along the trail. 16 USC 460uu-13.

MARKERS

SEC. 204. The trail shall be marked with appropriate markers to guide the public. With the concurrence and assistance of the State or local entity having jurisdiction over the roads designated as part of the trail, the Secretary may erect thereon and maintain signs and other informational devices displaying the Masau Trail Marker. The Secretary is authorized to accept the donation of suitable signs and other informational devices for placement at appropriate locations. 16 USC 460uu-14.

TITLE III—EL MALPAIS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

ESTABLISHMENT OF AREA

SEC. 301. (a) In order to protect for the benefit and enjoyment of future generations that area in western New Mexico containing the La Ventana Natural Arch and the other unique and nationally important geological, archeological, ecological, cultural, scenic, scientific, and wilderness resources of the public lands surrounding the Grants Lava Flows, there is hereby established the El Malpais National Conservation Area (hereinafter referred to as the "conservation area"). The conservation area shall consist of approximately 262,690 acres of federally owned land as generally depicted on a map entitled "El Malpais National Monument and National Conservation Area" numbered NM-ELMA-80,001-B and dated May 1987. The map shall be on file and available for inspection in the offices of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior. 16 USC 460uu-21. Public information.

(b) As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a legal description of the conservation area designated under this section with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives. Such legal description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in such legal description. The legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior. Public information.

MANAGEMENT

SEC. 302. (a) The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, shall manage the conservation area to protect the resources specified in section 301 and in accordance with this Act, the Federal Land Management and Policy Act of 1976 Animals. 16 USC 460uu-22.

and other applicable provisions of law, including those provisions relating to grazing on public lands.

(b) The Secretary shall permit hunting and trapping within the conservation area in accordance with applicable laws and regulations of the United States and the State of New Mexico; except that the Secretary, after consultation with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, may issue regulations designating zones where and establishing periods when no hunting or trapping shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment.

Forests and forest products.

(c) Collection of green or dead wood for sale or other commercial purposes shall not be permitted in the conservation area.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in section 402(b), within the conservation area the grazing of livestock shall be permitted to continue, pursuant to applicable Federal law, including this Act, and subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary deems necessary.

National Wilderness Preservation System.

TITLE IV—WILDERNESS

DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS

16 USC 460uu-31.

16 USC 1132 note.

Public information.

Sec. 401. (a) In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 131), there are hereby designated as wilderness, and, therefore, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, the Cebolla Wilderness of approximately 60,000 acres, and the West Malpais Wilderness of approximately 38,210 acres, as each is generally depicted on the map entitled "El Malpais National Monument and National Conservation Area" numbered NM-ELMA-80,001-B and dated May 1987. The map shall be on file and available for inspection in the offices of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.

Public information.

(b) As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a legal description of each wilderness area designated by this Act with the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate. Such legal description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in such legal description. The legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.

MANAGEMENT

16 USC 460uu-32.

Sec. 402. (a) Subject to valid existing rights, each wilderness area designated under this Act shall be administered by the Secretary, through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act.

Animals.

(b) Within the wilderness areas designated by this Act, the grazing of livestock, where established prior to the enactment of this Act, shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary deems necessary, as long as such regulations, policies, and practices fully conform with and implement the intent of Congress regarding grazing in such areas as such intent is expressed in the Wilderness Act and section 108 of Public Law 96-560 (16 U.S.C. 1133 note).

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

MANAGEMENT PLANS

National Wilderness Preservation System. 16 USC 460uu-41.

SEC. 501. (a) Within three full fiscal years following the fiscal year of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop and transmit to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate, separate general management plans for the monument and the conservation area which shall describe the appropriate uses and development of the monument and the conservation area consistent with the purposes of this Act. The plans shall include but not be limited to each of the following:

(1) implementation plans for a continuing program of interpretation and public education about the resources and values of the monument and the conservation area;

(2) proposals for public facilities to be developed for the conservation area or the monument, including a visitors center in the vicinity of Bandera Crater and a multiagency orientation center, to be located in or near Grants, New Mexico, and adjacent to Interstate 40, to accommodate visitors to western New Mexico;

Indians.

(3) natural and cultural resources management plans for the monument and the conservation area, with a particular emphasis on the preservation and long-term scientific use of archeological resources, giving high priority to the enforcement of the provisions of the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 and the National Historic Preservation Act within the monument and the conservation area. The natural and cultural resources management plans shall be prepared in close consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office, and the local Indian people and their traditional cultural and religious authorities; and such plans shall provide for long-term scientific use of archaeological resources in the monument and the conservation area, including the wilderness areas designated by this Act; and

Wildlife.

(4) wildlife resources management plans for the monument and the conservation area prepared in close consultation with appropriate departments of the State of New Mexico and using previous studies of the area.

(b)(1) The general management plan for the conservation area shall review and recommend the suitability or nonsuitability for preservation as wilderness of those lands comprising approximately 17,468 acres, identified as "Wilderness Study Area" (hereafter in this title referred to as the "WSA") on the map referenced in section 101.

(2) Pending submission of a recommendation and until otherwise directed by an Act of Congress, the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, shall manage the

lands within the WSA so as to maintain their potential for inclusion within the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(c)(1) The general management plan for the monument shall review and recommend the suitability or nonsuitability for preservation as wilderness of all roadless lands within the boundaries of the monument as established by this Act except those lands within the areas identified as "potential development areas" on the map referenced in section 101.

(2) Pending the submission of a recommendation and until otherwise directed by Act of Congress, the Secretary, through the Director of the National Park Service, shall manage all roadless lands within the boundaries of the monument so as to maintain their potential for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, except those lands within the areas identified as "potential development areas" on the map referenced in section 101.

ACQUISITIONS

Public lands.
Gifts and property.
16 USC 460uu-42.

SEC. 502. Within the monument and the conservation area, the Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and interests in lands by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or transfer from any other Federal agency, except that such lands or interests therein owned by the State of New Mexico or a political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by exchange. It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary is to complete the acquisition of non-Federal subsurface interests underlying the monument and the conservation area no later than three full fiscal years after the fiscal year of enactment of this Act.

STATE EXCHANGES

Public lands.
Gifts and property.
16 USC 460uu-43.

SEC. 503. (a) Upon the request of the State of New Mexico (hereinafter referred to as the "State") and pursuant to the provisions of this section, the Secretary shall exchange public lands or interests in lands elsewhere in the State of New Mexico, of approximately equal value and selected by the State, acting through its Commissioner of Public Lands, for any lands or interests therein owned by the State (hereinafter referred to as "State lands") located within the boundaries of the monument or the conservation area which the State wishes to exchange with the United States.

(b) Within six months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall notify the New Mexico Commissioner of Public Lands what State lands are within the monument or the conservation area. The notice shall contain a listing of all public lands or interest therein within the boundaries of the State of New Mexico which have not been withdrawn from entry and which the Secretary, pursuant to the provisions of sections 202 and 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, has identified as appropriate for transfer to the State in exchange for State lands. Such listing shall be updated at least annually. If the New Mexico Commissioner of Public Lands gives notice to the Secretary of the State's desire to obtain public lands so listed, the Secretary shall notify the Commissioner in writing as to whether the Department of the Interior considers the State lands within the monument or conservation area to be of approximately equal value to the listed lands or interests in lands the Commissioner has indicated the State desires to obtain. It is the sense of the Congress that the exchange of lands and interests therein with the State pursuant to this section should be completed within two years after the date of enactment of this Act.

MINERAL EXCHANGES

16 USC 460uu-44.

SEC. 504. (a) The Secretary is authorized and directed to exchange the Federal mineral interests in the lands described in subsection (b) for the private mineral interests in the lands described in subsection (c), if—

(1) the owner of such private mineral interests has made available to the Secretary all information requested by the Secretary as to the respective values of the private and Federal mineral interests to be exchanged; and

(2) on the basis of information obtained pursuant to paragraph (1) and any other information available, the Secretary has determined that the mineral interests to be exchanged are of approximately equal value; and

(3) the Secretary has determined—

(A) that except insofar as otherwise provided in this section, the exchange is not inconsistent with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976; and

(B) that the exchange is in the public interest.

(b) The Federal mineral interests to be exchanged under this section underlie the lands, comprising approximately 15,008 acres, depicted as "Proposed for transfer to Santa Fe Pacific" on the map referenced in subsection (d).

(c) The private mineral interests to be exchanged pursuant to this section underlie the lands, comprising approximately 15,141 acres, depicted as "Proposed for transfer to U.S." on the map referenced in subsection (d).

(d)(1) The mineral interests identified in this section underlie those lands depicted as "Proposed for transfer to Santa Fe Pacific" and as "Proposed for transfer to U.S." on a map entitled "El Malpais Leg. Boundary, HR3684/S56", revised 5-8-87.

(2) As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a legal description of the mineral interest areas designated under this section with the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate. Such legal description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in such legal description. The legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.

Public information.

(e) It is the sense of the Congress that all exchanges pursuant to this section shall be completed no later than three years after the date of enactment of this Act.

ACOMA PUEBLO EXCHANGES

Indians.
Public lands.
16 USC 460uu-45.

SEC. 505. (a)(1) Upon the request of the Pueblo of Acoma, the Secretary shall acquire by exchange any lands held in trust for the Pueblo of Acoma (hereinafter referred to as "trust lands") located within the boundary of the conservation area which the Pueblo wishes to exchange pursuant to this section. Such trust lands shall be exchanged either for—

(A) lands described in subsection (c) (with respect to trust lands west of New Mexico Highway 117); or

(B) public lands of approximately equal value located outside the monument and outside the conservation area but within the boundaries of the State of New Mexico which are selected by the Pueblo of Acoma, so long as such exchange is consistent with applicable law and Bureau of Land Management resource management plans developed pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

(2) All lands selected by and transferred to the Pueblo of Acoma at its request pursuant to this section shall thereafter be held in trust by the Secretary for the Pueblo of Acoma in the same manner as the lands for which they were exchanged.

(3) Any lands west of New Mexico Highway 117 which are acquired by the Secretary pursuant to this section shall be incorporated into the monument and managed accordingly, and section 104 and all other provisions of this Act and other law applicable to lands designated by this Act as part of the monument shall apply to such incorporated lands.

(b) For purposes of acquiring lands pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary, consistent with applicable law and Bureau of Land Management resource management plans described in subsection (a), shall make public lands within the boundaries of the State of New Mexico available for exchange. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorizing or requiring revocation of any existing withdrawal or classification of public land except in a manner consistent with applicable law.

(c)(1) The Secretary shall make the lands within the areas identified as "Acoma Potential Exchange Areas" on the map referenced in section 301 available for transfer to the Pueblo of Acoma pursuant to this subsection.

(2) Upon a request of the Pueblo of Acoma submitted to the Secretary no later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, lands within the areas described in paragraph (1) shall be transferred to the Pueblo of Acoma in exchange for trust lands of approximately equal value within that portion of the conservation area west of New Mexico Highway 117. The Secretary may require exchanges of land under this subsection to be on the basis of compact and contiguous parcels.

(3) Any lands within the areas described in paragraph (1) not proposed for exchange by a request submitted to the Secretary by the Pueblo of Acoma within the period specified in paragraph (2), and any lands in such areas not ultimately transferred pursuant to this subsection, shall be incorporated within the conservation area and managed accordingly. In addition, any lands in that portion of the areas described in paragraph (1) lying in section 1, township 7N, range 9W, New Mexico Principal Meridian, not transferred to the Pueblo of Acoma pursuant to this subsection shall be added to and incorporated within the Cebolla Wilderness and managed accordingly.

Public lands.
16 USC 460uu-46.

EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS GENERALLY; WITHDRAWAL

SEC. 506. (a) All exchanges pursuant to this Act shall be made in a manner consistent with applicable provisions of law, including this

Act, and unless otherwise specified in this Act shall be on the basis of equal value; either party to an exchange may pay or accept cash in order to equalize the value of the property exchange, except that if the parties agree to an exchange and the Secretary determines it is in the public interest, such exchange may be made for other than equal value.

(b) For purposes of this Act, the term "public lands" shall have the same meaning as such term has when used in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in section 505, any lands or interests therein within the boundaries of the monument or conservation area which after the date of enactment of this Act may be acquired by the United States shall be incorporated into the monument or conservation area, as the case may be, and managed accordingly, and all provisions of this Act and other laws applicable to the monument or the conservation area, as the case may be, shall apply to such incorporated lands.

Indians.

(d)(1) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, no federally-owned lands located within the boundaries of the monument or the conservation area shall be transferred out of Federal ownership, or be placed in trust for any Indian tribe or group, by exchange or otherwise.

Minerals and mining.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, and subject to valid existing rights, all Federal lands within the monument and the conservation area and all lands and interests therein which are hereafter acquired by the United States are hereby withdrawn from all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws and from location, entry and patent under the mining laws, and from operation of the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws and all amendments thereto.

(e) The acreages cited in this Act are approximate, and in the event of discrepancies between cited acreages and the lands depicted on referenced maps, the maps shall control.

(f) The Secretary is authorized to accept any lands contiguous to the boundaries of the Pecos National Monument (as such boundaries were established on the date of enactment of this Act) which may be proposed for donation to the United States. If acceptance of such lands proposed for donation would be in furtherance of the purposes for which the Pecos National Monument was established, the Secretary shall accept such lands, and upon such acceptance such lands shall be incorporated into such monument and managed accordingly.

16 USC 431 note.

(g)(1) Capulin Mountain National Monument is hereby redesignated as Capulin Volcano National Monument.

(2) Any reference in any record, map, or other document of the United States of America to Capulin Mountain National Monument shall hereafter be deemed to be a reference to Capulin Volcano National Monument.

(3) Section 1 of the Act of September 5, 1962 (76 Stat. 436) is hereby amended by striking the remaining portion of section 1 after "boundaries of the monument" and inserting "shall include the lands and interests in lands as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Capulin Volcano National Monument Boundary Map' which is numbered 125-80,014 and dated January 1987.".

(4) Jurisdiction over federally-owned lands within the revised boundaries of the monument is hereby transferred to the National

Park Service, without monetary consideration, for administration as part of the monument.

Indians.
Religion.
16 USC 460uu-47.

ACCESS

Sec. 507. (a) In recognition of the past use of portions of the monument and the conservation area by Indian people for traditional cultural and religious purposes, the Secretary shall assure nonexclusive access to the monument and the conservation area by Indian people for traditional cultural and religious purposes, including the harvesting of pine nuts. Such access shall be consistent with the purpose and intent of the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of August 11, 1978 (42 U.S.C. 1996), and (with respect to areas designated as wilderness) the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 131).

(b) In preparing the plans for the monument and the conservation area pursuant to section 501, the Secretary shall request that the Governor of the Pueblo of Acoma and the chief executive officers of other appropriate Indian tribes make recommendations on methods of—

(1) assuring access pursuant to subsection (a) of this section;

(2) enhancing the privacy of traditional cultural and religious activities in the monument and the conservation area; and

(3) protecting traditional cultural and religious sites in the monument and the conservation area.

(c) In order to implement this section and in furtherance of the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, the Secretary, upon the request of an appropriate Indian tribe, may from time to time temporarily close to general public use one or more specific portions of the monument or the conservation area in order to protect the privacy of religious activities in such areas by Indian people. Any such closure shall be made so as to affect the smallest practicable area for the minimum period necessary for such purposes. Not later than seven days after the initiation of any such closure, the Secretary shall provide written notification of such action to the Energy and Natural Resources Committee of the United States Senate and the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives.

(d) The Secretary is authorized to establish an advisory committee to advise the Secretary concerning the implementation of this section. Any such advisory committee shall include representatives of the Pueblo of Acoma, the Pueblo of Zuni, other appropriate Indian tribes and other persons or groups interested in the implementation of this section.

COOPERATION

Indians.
State and local governments.
Arizona.
16 USC 460uu-48.

Sec. 508. In order to encourage unified and cost effective interpretation of prehistoric and historic civilizations in western New Mexico, the Secretary is authorized and encouraged to enter into cooperative agreements with other Federal, State and local public departments and agencies, Indian tribes, and nonprofit entities providing for the interpretation of prehistoric and historic civilizations in New Mexico and eastern Arizona. The Secretary may, pursuant to such agreements, cooperate in the development and operation of a multiagency orientation center and programs on lands and interests in lands inside and outside of the boundaries of the monument and the conservation area generally, with the concurrence of the owner or administrator thereof, and specifically in or near Grants, New Mexico, adjacent to Interstate 40 in accordance with the plan required pursuant to section 501.

WATER RIGHTS

16 USC 460uu-49.

SEC. 509. (a) Congress expressly reserves to the United States the minimum amount of water required to carry out the purposes for which the national monument, the conservation area, and the wilderness areas are designated under this Act. The priority date of such reserved rights shall be the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) Nothing in this section shall affect any existing valid or vested water right, or applications for water rights which are pending as of the date of enactment of this Act and which are subsequently granted: *Provided*, That nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require the National Park Service to allow the drilling of ground water wells within the boundaries of the national monument.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed as establishing a precedent with regard to any future designations, nor shall it affect the interpretation of any other Act or any designation made pursuant thereto.

AUTHORIZATION

16 USC 460uu-50.

SEC. 510. There is authorized to be appropriated $16,500,000 for the purposes of this Act, of which $10,000,000 shall be available for land acquisition in the national monument; $1 million shall be available for development within the national monument; $4 million shall be available for land acquisition within the conservation area; $1 million shall be available for development within the conservation area; and $500,000 shall be available for planning and development of the Masau Trail.

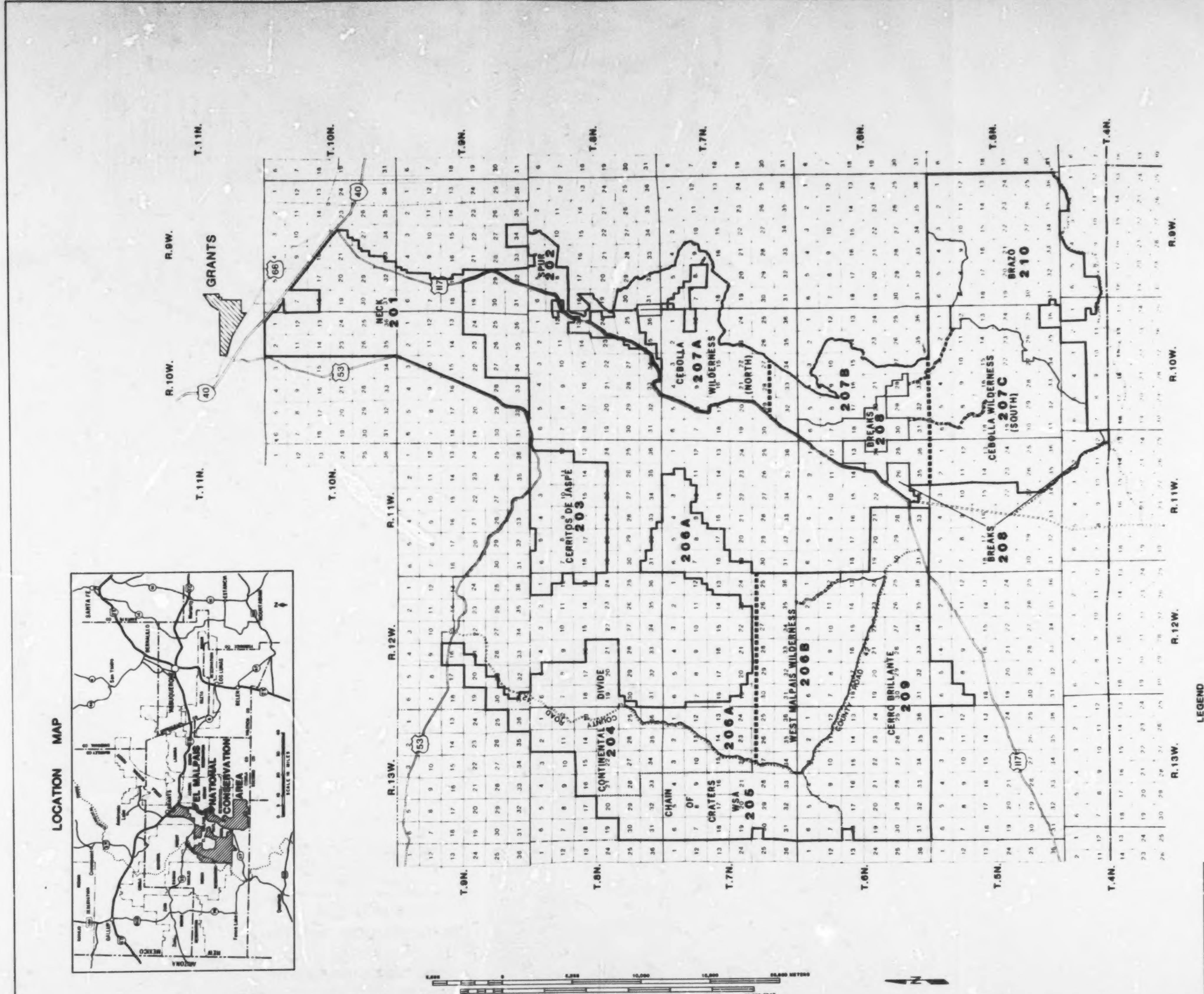
Approved December 31, 1987.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 403:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 100-116 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
SENATE REPORTS: No. 100-100 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 133 (1987):
June 1, considered and passed House.
Dec. 17, considered and passed Senate, amended.
Dec. 18, House concurred in Senate amendment.

○

B. LANDOWNERSHIP STATUS MAPS


GRANTS
NECK 201
SPUR 202
CERRITOS DE JASPE 203
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE 204
CHAIN OF CRATERS WSA 205
206A
WEST MALPAIS WILDERNESS 206B
CEBOLLA WILDERNESS 207A (NORTH)
207B
CEBOLLA WILDERNESS 207C (SOUTH)
BREAKS 208
CERRO BRILLANTE 209
BRAZO 210
COUNTY ROAD
T.11N.
T.10N.
T.9N.
T.8N.
T.7N.
T.6N.
T.5N.
T.4N.
R.9W.
R.10W.
R.11W.
R.12W.
R.13W.
LOCATION MAP
EL MALPAIS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA
SCALE IN MILES
METERS
FEET
LEGEND
NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA BOUNDARY
WILDERNESS UNIT BOUNDARY
WILDERNESS STUDY AREA BOUNDARY

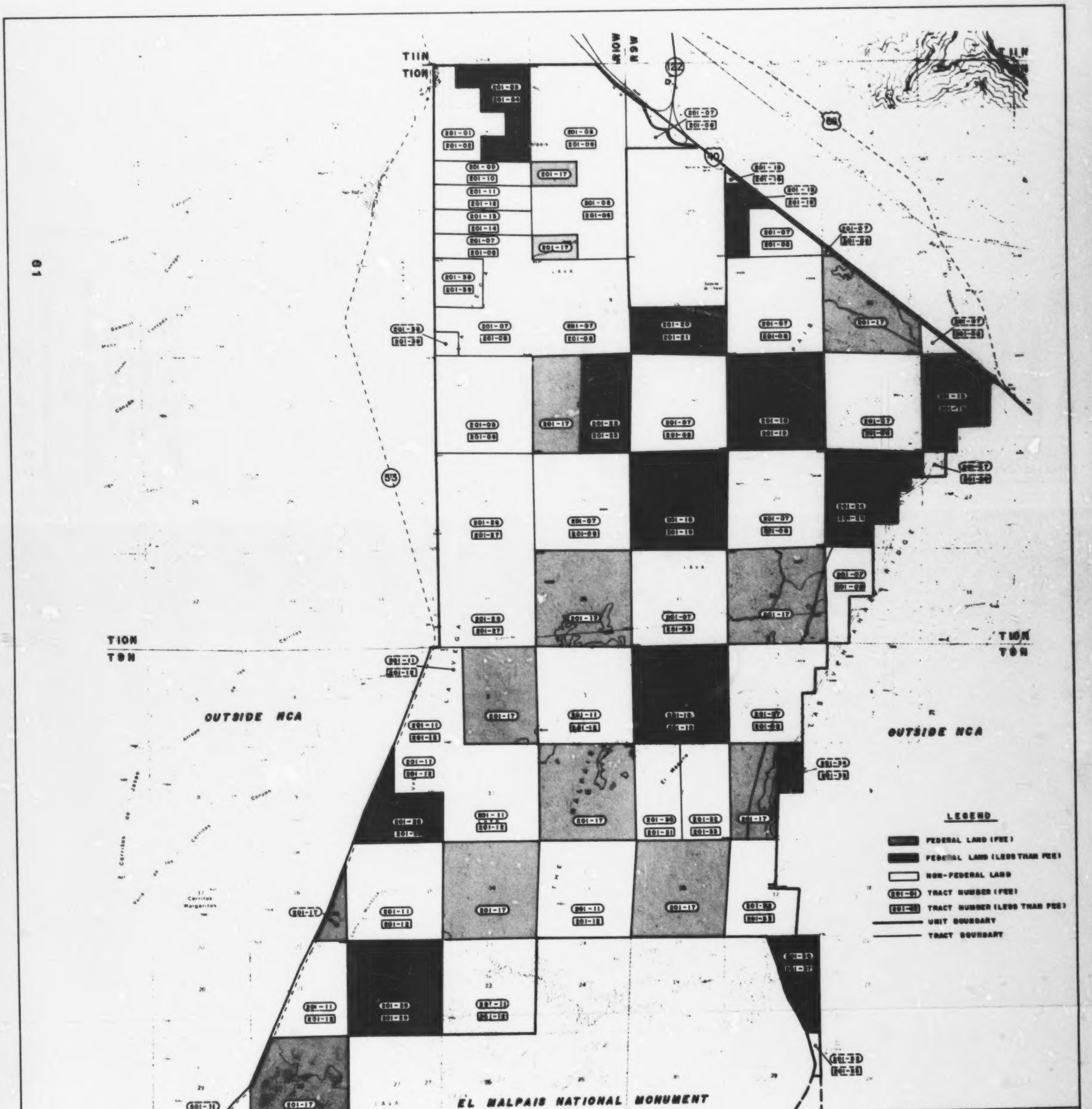
MAP 5

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EL MALPAIS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

CIBOLA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

INDEX TO MANAGEMENT UNITS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T10N
R10W
R9W
T10N
T9N
OUTSIDE NCA
OUTSIDE NCA
EL MALPAIS NATIONAL MONUMENT
OUTSIDE NCA
SEE UNIT 202
T9N
T8N
201-01
201-02
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201-10
201-11
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201-37
201-38
201-39
LAVA
LEGEND
FEDERAL LAND (FEE)
FEDERAL LAND (LESS THAN FEE)
NON-FEDERAL LAND
TRACT NUMBER (FEE)
TRACT NUMBER (LESS THAN FEE)
UNIT BOUNDARY
TRACT BOUNDARY
N

DEED	TRACT	OWNER	ACRES
	201-01	MIGUEL MIRABAL	517.00
	201-02	UNKNOWN	(517.00)
	201-03	BLM	314.00
	201-04	UNKNOWN (Pat.)	(314.00)
	201-05	BELINDA S. MIRABAL	1,780.00
	201-06	UNKNOWN	(1,780.00)
	201-07	ROBERT S. GOTTLIEB	6,271.55
	201-08	UNKNOWN	(6,271.55)
	201-09	BELINDA MIRABAL	160.00
	201-10	UNKNOWN	(160.00)
	201-11	ALFREDO MIRABAL	4,0[illegible]
	201-12	UNKNOWN	(4,0[illegible])
	201-13	LA VEGA ESTATE	160.00
	201-14	UNKNOWN	(160.00)
	201-15	[illegible]	7.67
	201-16	UNKNOWN	(7.67)
	201-17	BLM	[illegible]
	201-18	ROBERT S. GOTTLIEB	2,481.50
	201-19	BLM ⊗	(2,481.50)
	201-20	ROBERT S. GOTTLIEB	881.42
	201-21	BLM	(881.42)
	201-22	BELINDA MIRABAL	680.00
	201-23	BLM ⊗	(680.00)
	201-24	MARIA PIASO	517.04
	201-25	BLM	(517.04)
	201-26	CECILIO MIRABAL	1,330.00
	201-27	UNKNOWN	(1,330.00)
	201-28	ALFREDO MIRABAL	914.01
	201-29	BLM	(914.01)
	201-30	ASCENCION MIRABAL	317.44
	201-31	UNKNOWN	(317.44)
	201-32	JOSEFITA CANDELARIA	716.00
	201-33	UNKNOWN	(716.00)
	201-34	DOMINGO TUCSIO	80.00
	201-35	BLM	(80.00)
	201-36	LUCINDA BACA	334.16
	201-37	BLM	(334.16)
	201-38	BEN CHAVEZ	260.00
	201-39	UNKNOWN	(260.00)

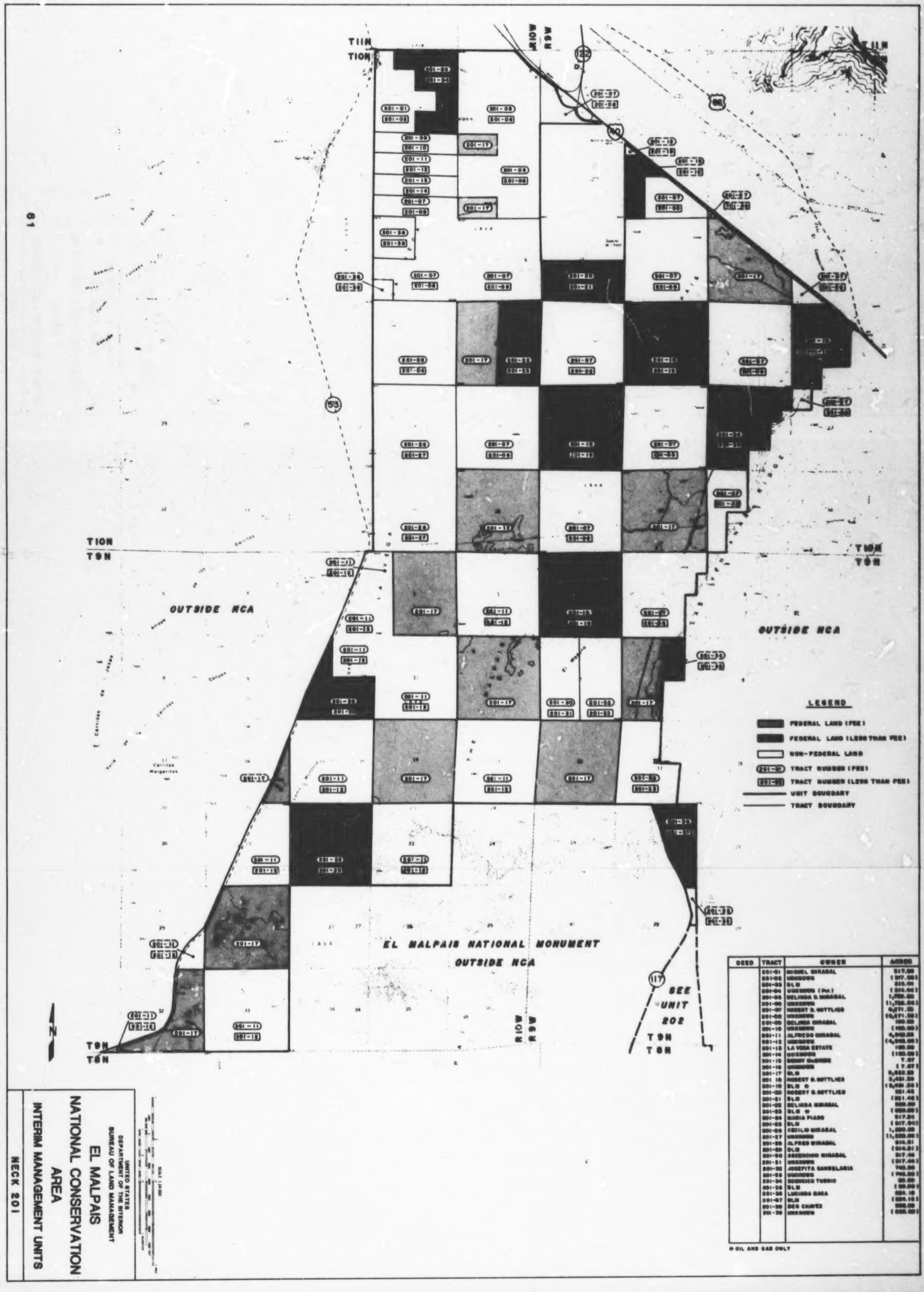
⊗ OIL AND GAS ONLY

SCALE 1:24 000

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EL MALPAIS
NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA
INTERIM MANAGEMENT UNITS

NECK 201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R10W
R9W
T10N
T9N
OUTSIDE NCA
OUTSIDE NCA
EL MALPAIS NATIONAL MONUMENT
OUTSIDE NCA
SEE UNIT 202
T9N
T8N
LEGEND
FEDERAL LAND (FEE)
FEDERAL LAND (LESS THAN FEE)
NON-FEDERAL LAND
TRACT NUMBER (FEE)
TRACT NUMBER (LESS THAN FEE)
UNIT BOUNDARY
TRACT BOUNDARY
SCALE 1:24,000
N

DEED	TRACT	OWNER	ACRES
	201-01	MIGUEL MIRABAL	317.00
	201-02	UNKNOWN	(317.00)
	201-03	BLM	314.40
	201-04	UNKNOWN (Pat.)	(314.40)
	201-05	DELINDA S. MIRABAL	1,720.00
	201-06	UNKNOWN	(1,720.00)
	201-07	ROBERT S. GOTTLIEB	6,271.33
	201-08	UNKNOWN	(6,271.33)
	201-09	DELINDA MIRABAL	160.00
	201-10	UNKNOWN	(160.00)
	201-11	ALFREDO MIRABAL	4,000.00
	201-12	UNKNOWN	(4,000.00)
	201-13	LA VEGA ESTATE	160.00
	201-14	UNKNOWN	(160.00)
	201-15	BOBBY McBRIDE	7.07
	201-16	UNKNOWN	(7.07)
	201-17	BLM	8,322.32
	201-18	ROBERT S. GOTTLIEB	2,481.30
	201-19	BLM *	(2,481.30)
	201-20	ROBERT S. GOTTLIEB	321.46
	201-21	BLM	(321.46)
	201-22	DELINDA MIRABAL	320.00
	201-23	BLM *	(320.00)
	201-24	MARIA PIASO	317.04
	201-25	BLM	(317.04)
	201-26	CECILIO MIRABAL	1,280.00
	201-27	UNKNOWN	(1,280.00)
	201-28	ALFRED MIRABAL	314.01
	201-29	BLM	(314.01)
	201-30	ASCENCION MIRABAL	317.48
	201-31	UNKNOWN	(317.48)
	201-32	JOSEFITA CANDELARIA	740.00
	201-33	UNKNOWN	(740.00)
	201-34	DOMINICO TURSIO	80.00
	201-35	BLM	(80.00)
	201-36	LUCINDA BACA	324.10
	201-37	BLM	(324.10)
	201-38	BEN CHAVEZ	320.00
	201-39	UNKNOWN	(320.00)

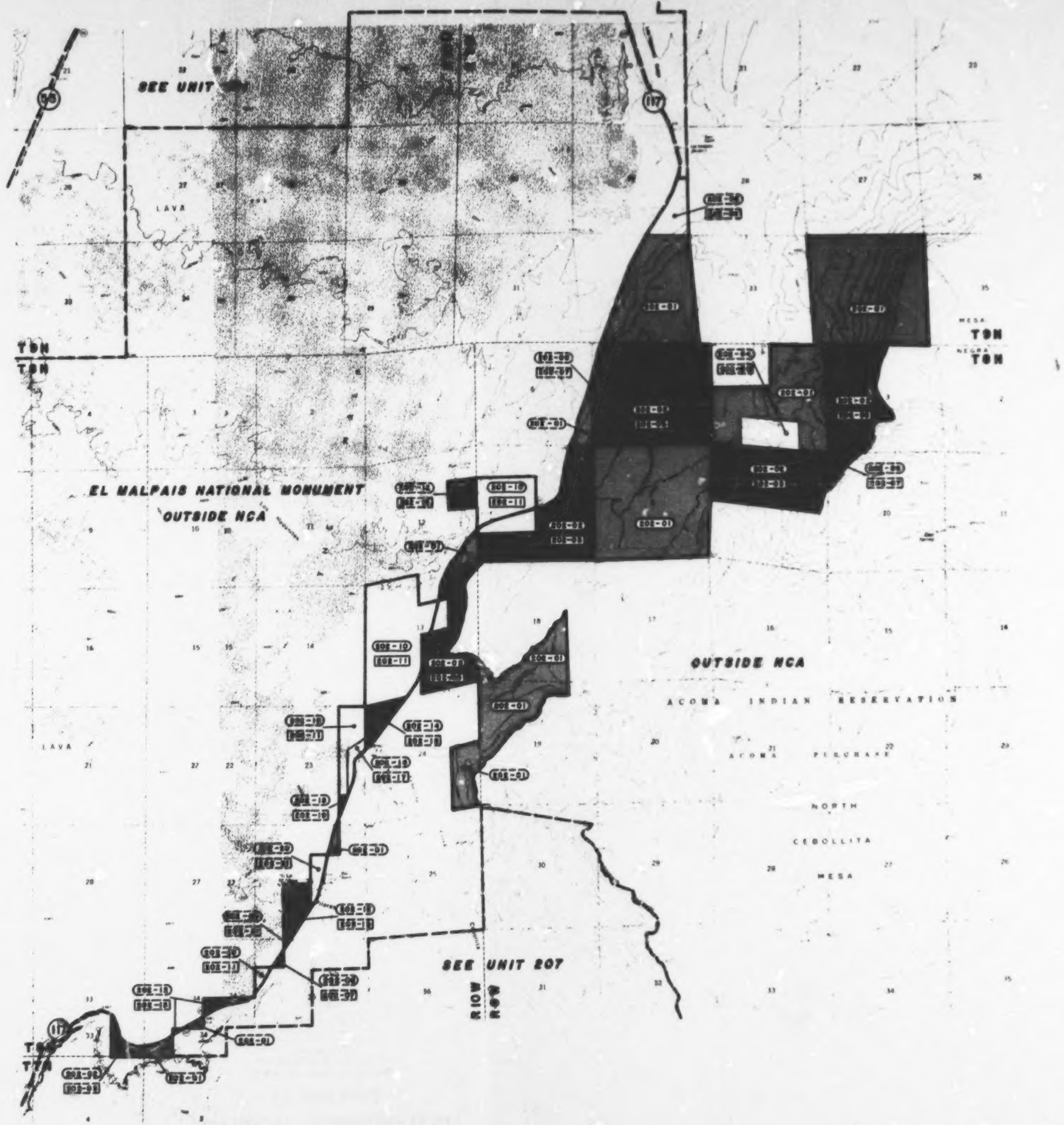
* OIL AND GAS ONLY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EL MALPAIS
NATIONAL CONSERVATION
AREA
INTERIM MANAGEMENT UNITS

NECK 201

DEED	TRACT	OWNER	ACRES
	202-01	BLM	[illegible]
	202-02	BLM	[illegible]
	202-03	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	[illegible]
	202-04	[illegible]	[illegible]
	202-05	UNKNOWN	[illegible]
	202-06	BLM	[illegible]
	202-07	UNKNOWN	[illegible]
	202-08	JOSEFITA CANDELARIA	67.00
	202-09	UNKNOWN	(67.00)
	202-10	PUEBLO OF ACOMA	[illegible]
	202-11	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	[illegible]
	202-12	PUEBLO OF ACOMA	114.10
	202-13	BLM	(114.10)
	202-14	[illegible]	40.00
	202-15	BLM	(40.00)
	202-16	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	[illegible]
	202-17	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	[illegible]
	202-18	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	4.00
	202-19	BLM	(4.00)
	202-20	PUEBLO OF ACOMA	[illegible]
	202-21	UNKNOWN	[illegible]


SEE UNIT
EL MALPAIS NATIONAL MONUMENT
OUTSIDE NCA
LAVA
T9N
T8N
MESA
OUTSIDE NCA
ACOMA INDIAN RESERVATION
ACOMA PURCHASE
NORTH
CEBOLLITA
MESA
SEE UNIT 207
R10W
R9W
117

LEGEND

- ▨ FEDERAL LAND (FEE)
- ■ FEDERAL LAND (LESS THAN FEE)
- ☐ NON-FEDERAL LAND
- TRACT NUMBER (FEE)
- TRACT NUMBER (LESS THAN FEE)
- UNIT BOUNDARY
- TRACT BOUNDARY

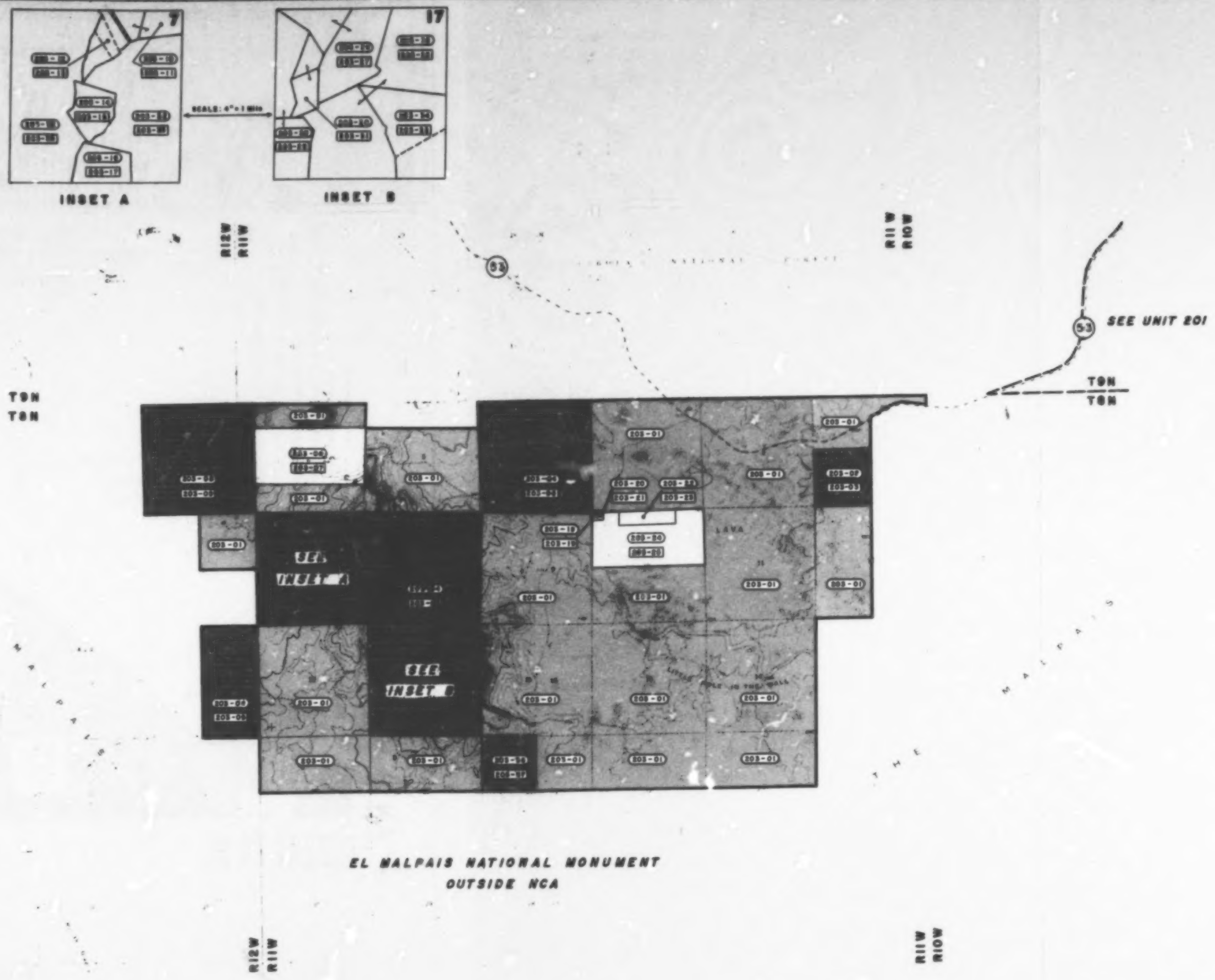
SCALE 1:24000

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EL MALPAIS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

INTERIM MANAGEMENT UNITS

SPUR 202


INSET A
INSET B
SCALE: 4" = 1 Mile
7
17
R12W
R11W
R11W
R10W
T9N
T8N
53
SEE UNIT 201
SEE INSET A
SEE INSET B
LAVA
203-01
203-02
203-03
203-04
203-05
203-06
203-07
203-08
203-09
203-10
203-11
203-18
203-19
203-20
203-21
203-24
203-25
203-26
203-27
THE MALPAIS
EL MALPAIS NATIONAL MONUMENT
OUTSIDE NCA

DEED	TRACT	OWNER	ACRES
	203-01	BLM	6,697.06
	203-02	GEORGE J. KUDRA	160.00
	203-03	BLM	(160.00)
	203-04	PIERRE ARROSTA	1,255.01
	203-05	BLM	(1,255.01)
	203-06	LEWIS BRIGHT	321.30
	203-07	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	(321.30)
	203-08	BLM	945.04
	203-09	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	(945.04)
	203-10	OTIS SPEARS	38.98
	203-11	BLM	(38.98)
	203-12	THOMAS SPEARS	57.83
	203-13	BLM	(57.83)
	203-14	AGNES B. RATLIFF	37.20
	203-15	BLM	(37.20)
	203-16	LEO B. RICKEMERS	43.80
	203-17	BLM	(43.80)
	203-18	VIVIAN ANDREWS	1.00
	203-19	UNKNOWN	(1.00)
	203-20	LILLIAN SWATZELL	1.00
	203-21	UNKNOWN	(1.00)
	203-22	MIKE PORTER	41.16
	203-23	UNKNOWN	(41.16)
	203-24	BILL PORTER SR	276.84
	203-25	UNKNOWN	(276.84)
	203-26	LEO B. RICKEMERS	127.12
	203-27	BLM	(127.12)
	203-28	TOM SIMONS	82.30
	203-29	BLM	(82.30)
	203-30	ALFONSO MARTINEZ	36.67
	203-31	BLM	(36.67)
	203-32	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO	793.74
	203-33	BLM	(793.74)
	203-34	RICHARD W. LOOSE	124.47
	203-35	BLM	(124.47)
	203-36	RONALD HAYWORTH	160.00
	203-37	BLM	(160.00)

LEGEND

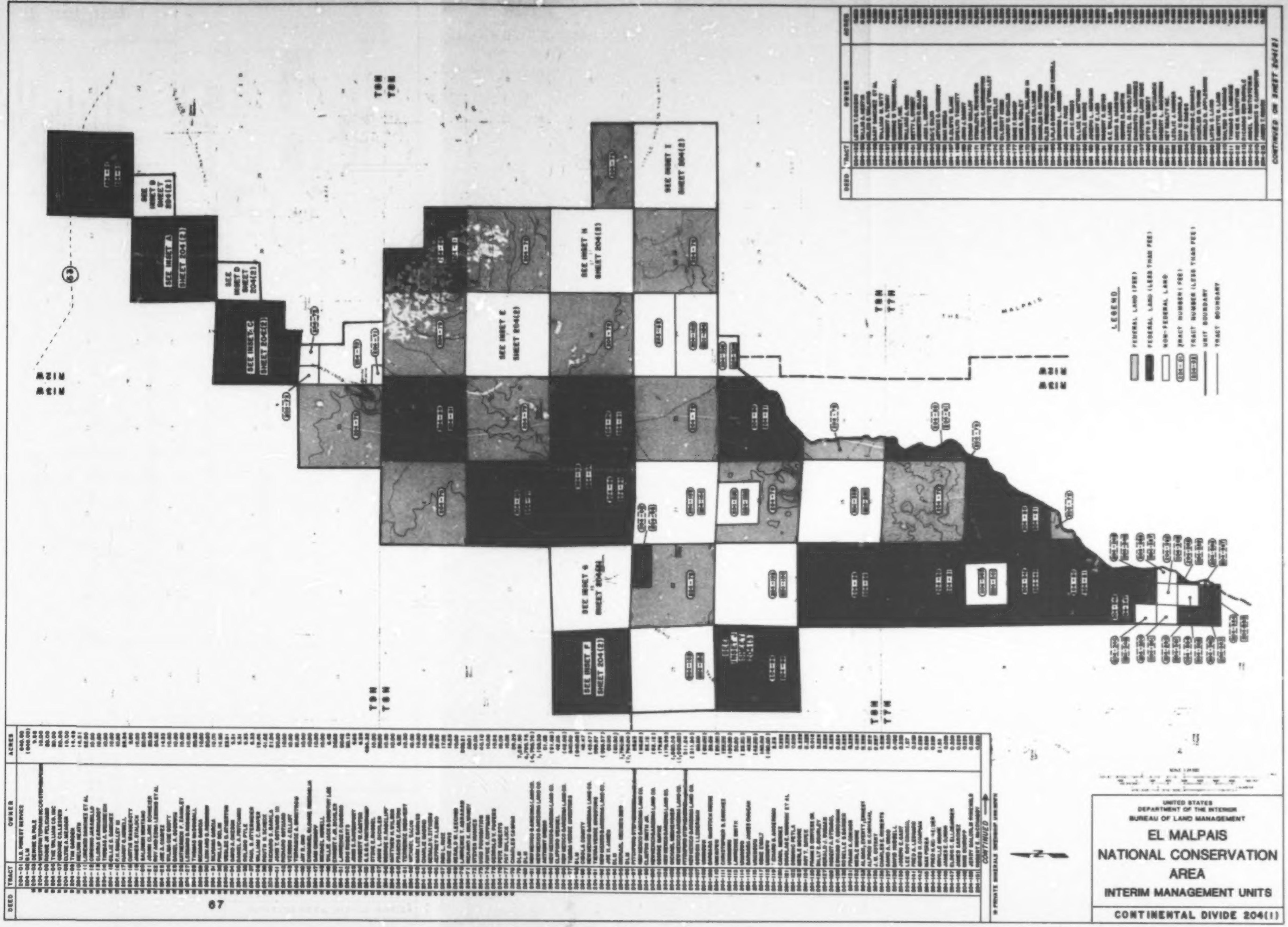
- ▨ FEDERAL LAND (FEE)
- ■ FEDERAL LAND (LESS THAN FEE)
- ☐ NON-FEDERAL LAND
- 203-01 TRACT NUMBER (FEE)
- 203-03 TRACT NUMBER (LESS THAN FEE)
- UNIT BOUNDARY
- TRACT BOUNDARY

SCALE 1:24 000

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EL MALPAIS
NATIONAL CONSERVATION
AREA
INTERIM MANAGEMENT UNITS

CERRITOS DE JASPE 203

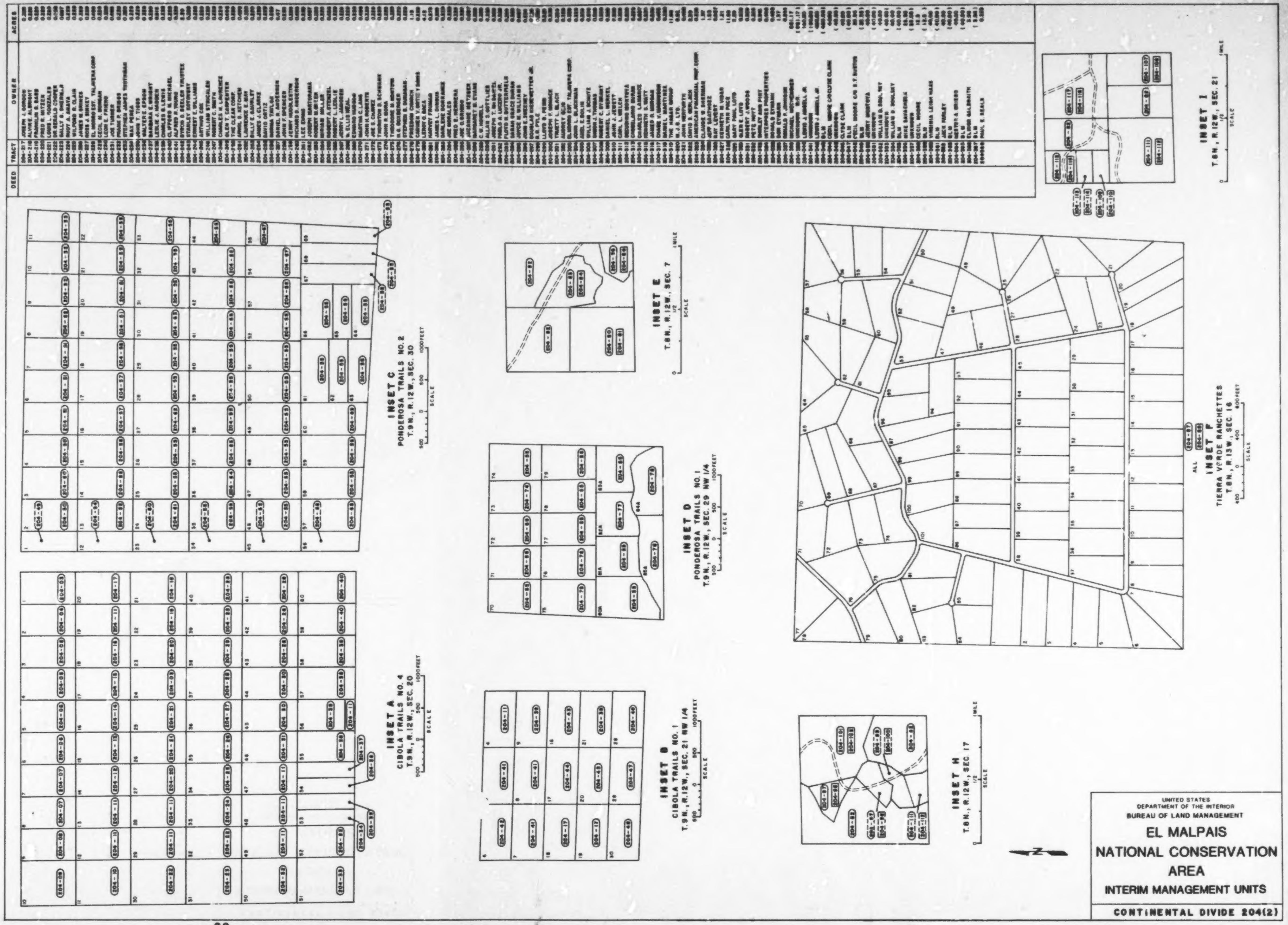

SEE INSET A SHEET 204(2)
SEE INSET B SHEET 204(2)
SEE INSET C SHEET 204(2)
SEE INSET D SHEET 204(2)
SEE INSET E SHEET 204(2)
SEE INSET F SHEET 204(2)
SEE INSET G SHEET 204(2)
SEE INSET H SHEET 204(2)
SEE INSET I SHEET 204(2)
T8N
T7N
R12W
R13W
THE MALPAIS
53
LEGEND
FEDERAL LAND (FEE)
FEDERAL LAND (LESS THAN FEE)
NON-FEDERAL LAND
TRACT NUMBER (FEE)
TRACT NUMBER (LESS THAN FEE)
UNIT BOUNDARY
TRACT BOUNDARY
DEED
TRACT
OWNER
ACRES
CONTINUED ON SHEET 204(2)
CONTINUED
N

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EL MALPAIS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

INTERIM MANAGEMENT UNITS

CONTINENTAL DIVIDE 204(1)



DEED
TRACT
OWNER
ACRES
INSET A
CIBOLA TRAILS NO. 4
T.9N., R.12W., SEC. 20
INSET B
CIBOLA TRAILS NO. 1
T.9N., R.12W., SEC. 21 NW 1/4
INSET C
PONDEROSA TRAILS NO. 2
T.9N., R.12W., SEC. 30
INSET D
PONDEROSA TRAILS NO. 1
T.9N., R.12W., SEC. 29 NW 1/4
INSET E
T.8N., R.12W., SEC. 7
INSET F
TIERRA VERDE RANCHETTES
T.8N., R.13W., SEC. 16
INSET H
T.8N., R.12W., SEC. 17
INSET I
T.8N., R.12W., SEC. 21
SCALE
1000 FEET
1 MILE
N

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EL MALPAIS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

INTERIM MANAGEMENT UNITS

CONTINENTAL DIVIDE 204(2)

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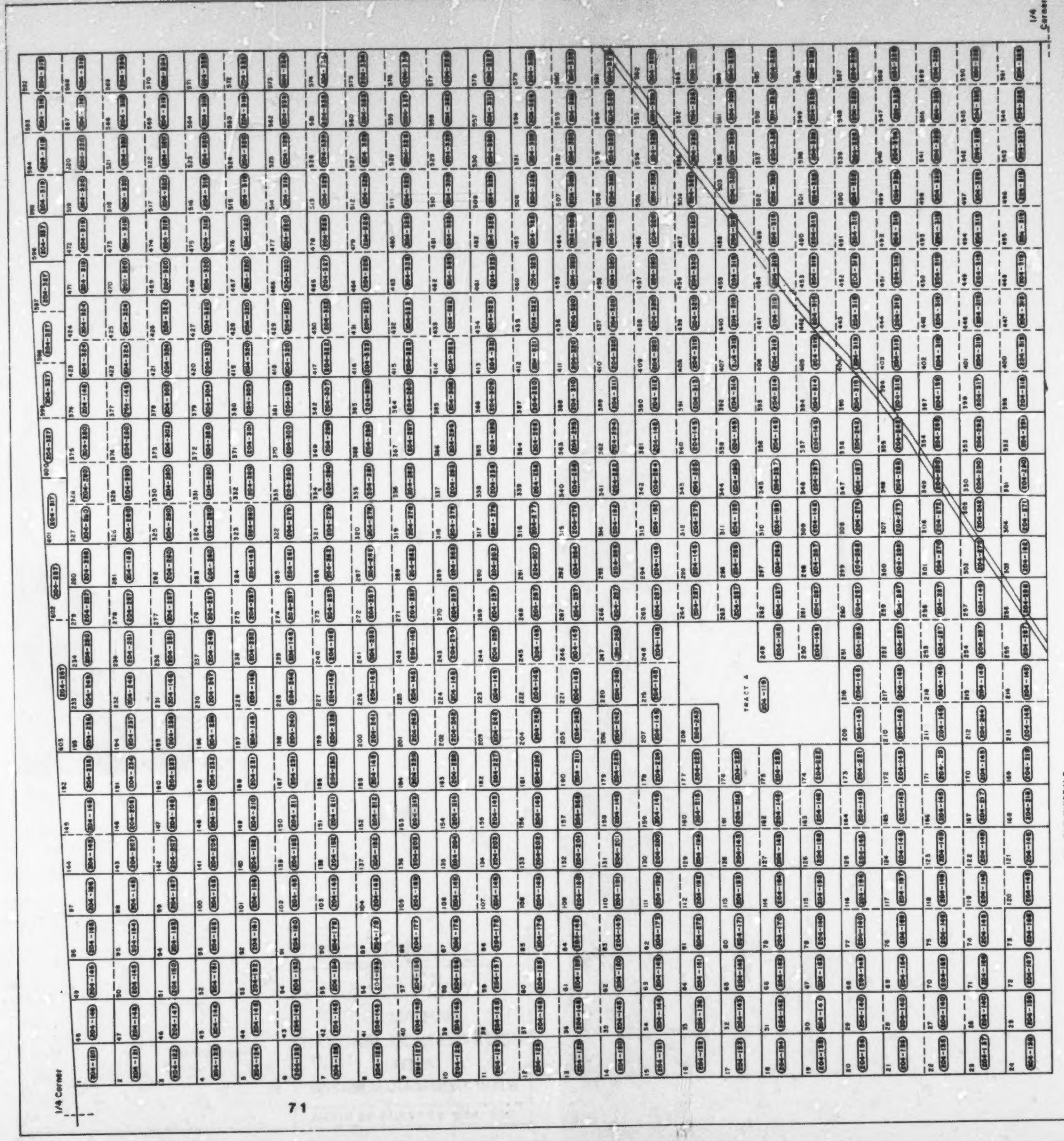

1/4 Corner
1/4 Corner
TRACT A

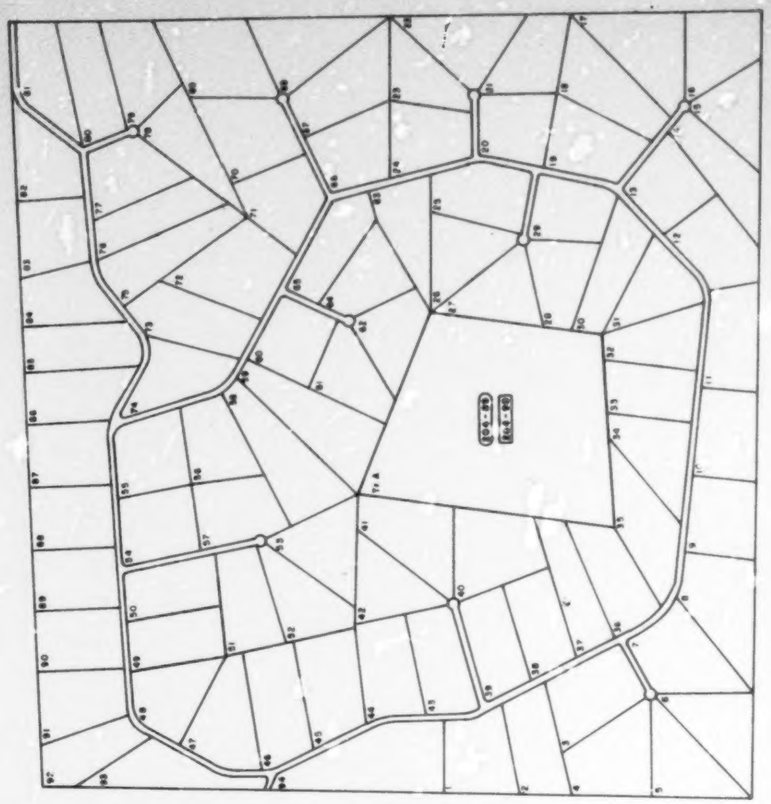
ALL BLM MINERALS

INSET J

EL MORRO ESTATES UNIT I

T.9N., R.13W., SEC. 20 NE 1/4

100 0 100 200FEET
SCALE



ALL 204-91 204-92

EXCLUDING TRACT A

INSET G

TIERRA VERDE RANCHETTES

T.9N., R.13W., SEC. 15

400 0 400 800FEET
SCALE

N

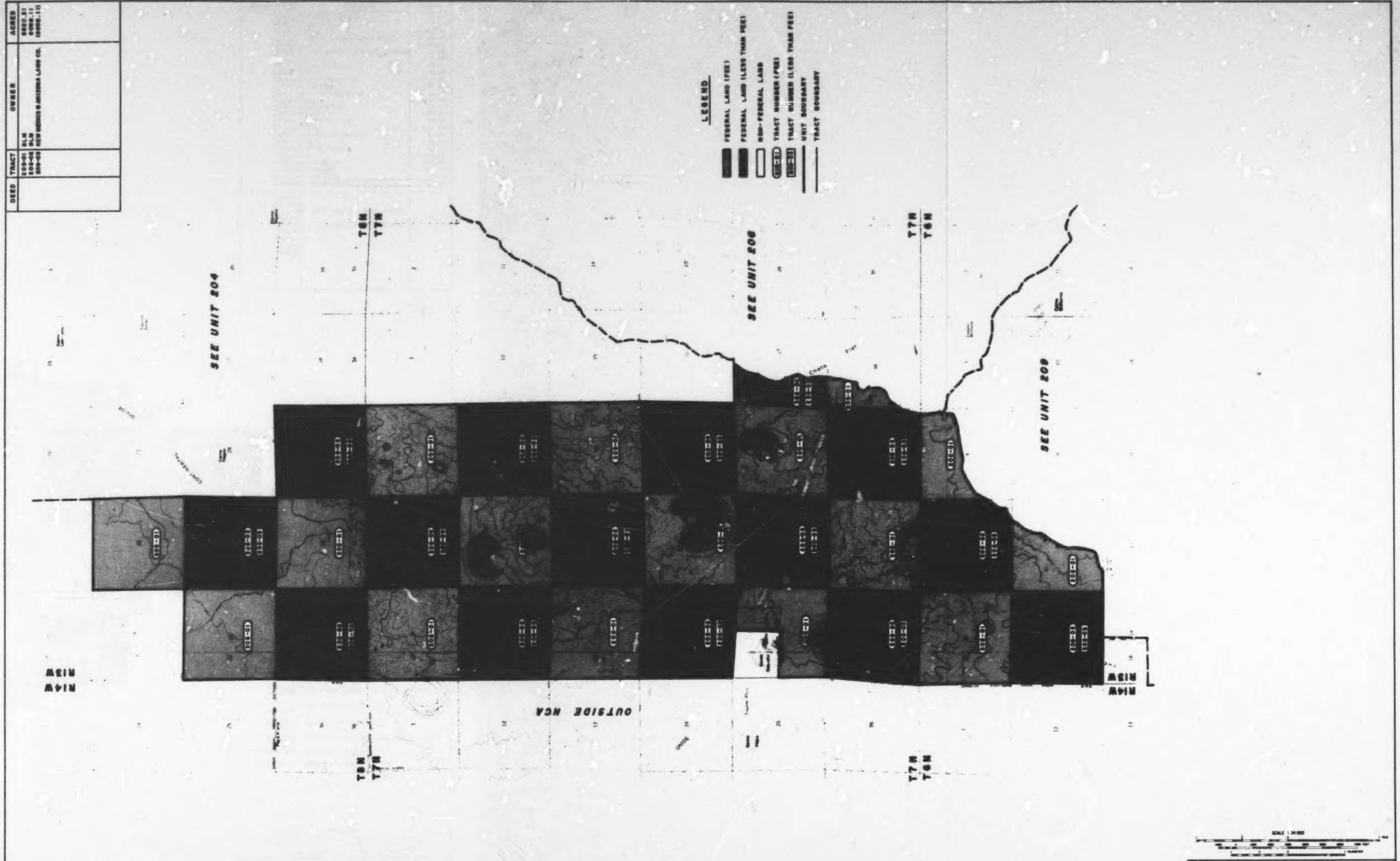
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EL MALPAIS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

INTERIM MANAGEMENT UNITS

CONTINENTAL DIVIDE 204(3)

DEED	TRACT	OWNER	ACRES
	[illegible]	BLM	[illegible]
	[illegible]	BLM	[illegible]
	[illegible]	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	[illegible]


LEGEND
FEDERAL LAND (FEE)
FEDERAL LAND (LESS THAN FEE)
NON-FEDERAL LAND
TRACT NUMBER (FEE)
TRACT NUMBER (LESS THAN FEE)
UNIT BOUNDARY
TRACT BOUNDARY
SEE UNIT 204
SEE UNIT 208
SEE UNIT 209
OUTSIDE NCA
T8N
T7N
T6N
R14W
R13W
SCALE 1:24 000

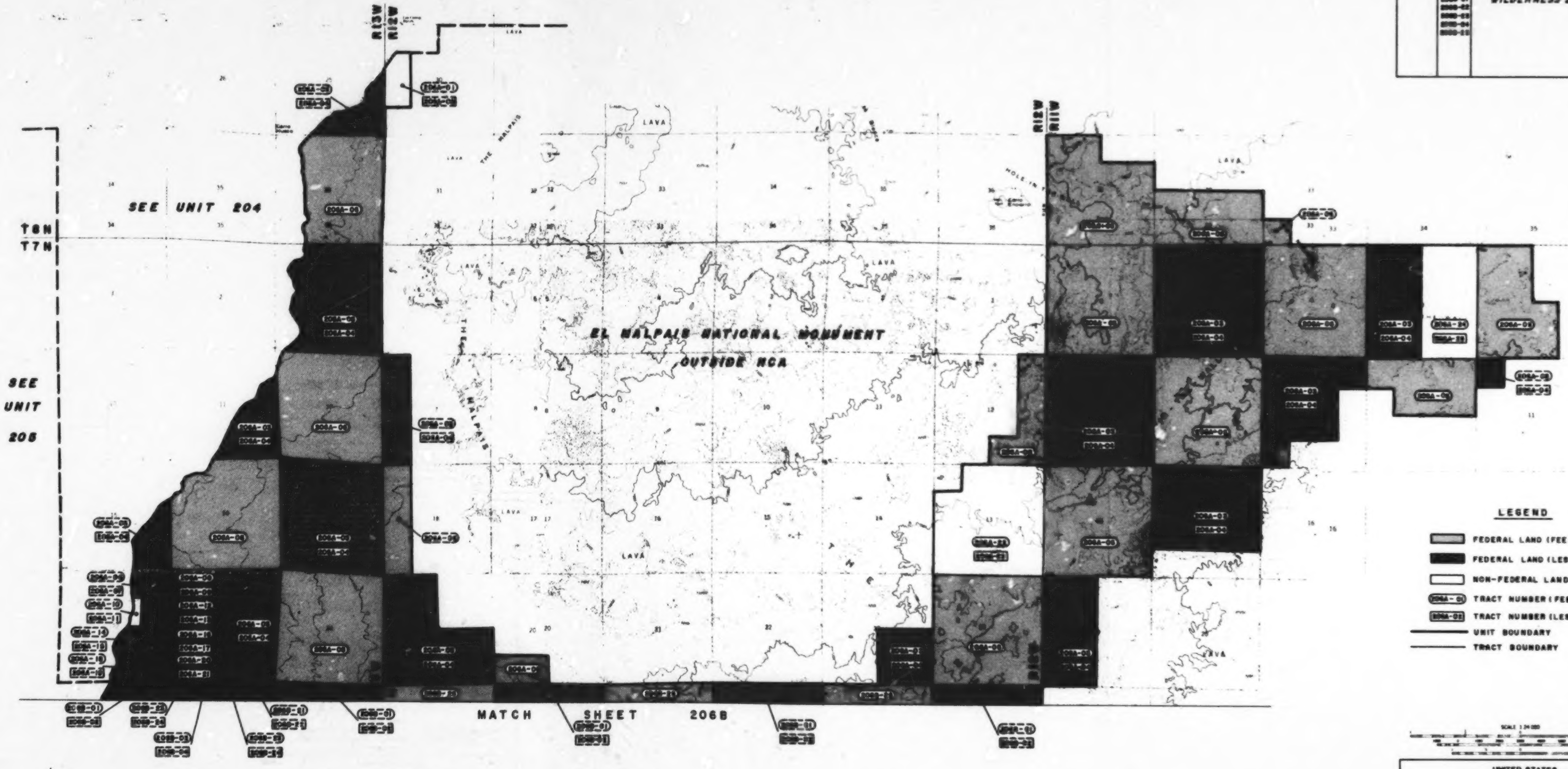
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EL MALPAIS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

INTERIM MANAGEMENT UNITS

CHAIN OF CRATERS WSA 205

DEED	TRACT	OWNER	ACRES
	206A-01	MICHAEL [illegible]	70.00
	206A-02	UNKNOWN	(70.00)
	206A-03	BLM	5,700.40
	206A-04	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	(5,700.40)
	206A-05	BLM	7,930.04
	206A-06	CECIL MOORE ESTATE C/O [illegible]	13.40
	206A-07	BLM	(13.40)
	206A-08	GLEN [illegible]	40.00
	206A-09	BLM	(40.00)
	206A-10	MIKE [illegible]	12.00
	206A-11	UNKNOWN	(12.00)
	206A-12	I.A. TAYLOR WELLS	40.00
	206A-13	BLM	(40.00)
	206A-14	CECIL MOORE	27.50
	206A-15	BLM	(27.50)
	206A-16	CLIFFORD LEAR	40.00
	206A-17	BLM	(40.00)
	206A-18	[illegible] GALBRAITH	36.04
	206A-19	BLM	(36.04)
	206A-20	DONALD WHITE	40.00
	206A-21	BLM	(40.00)
	206A-22	KING BROS.	800.00
	206A-23	UNKNOWN	(800.00)
	206A-24	KING BROS.	310.80
	206A-25	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	(310.80)
	206B-01 206B-02 206B-03 206B-04 206B-21 206B-22 206B-23 206B-24 206B-25	SEE WEST MALPAIS WILDERNESS 206B	


R13W
R12W
LAVA
THE MALPAIS
SEE UNIT 204
T8N
T7N
SEE UNIT 208
HOLE IN THE WALL
R12W
R11W
EL MALPAIS NATIONAL MONUMENT
OUTSIDE NCA
MATCH SHEET 206B
R12W
R11W

LEGEND

- ▨ FEDERAL LAND (FEE)
- ■ FEDERAL LAND (LESS THAN FEE)
- ☐ NON-FEDERAL LAND
- 206A-01 TRACT NUMBER (FEE)
- 206A-02 TRACT NUMBER (LESS THAN FEE)
- ━ ━ UNIT BOUNDARY
- ── TRACT BOUNDARY

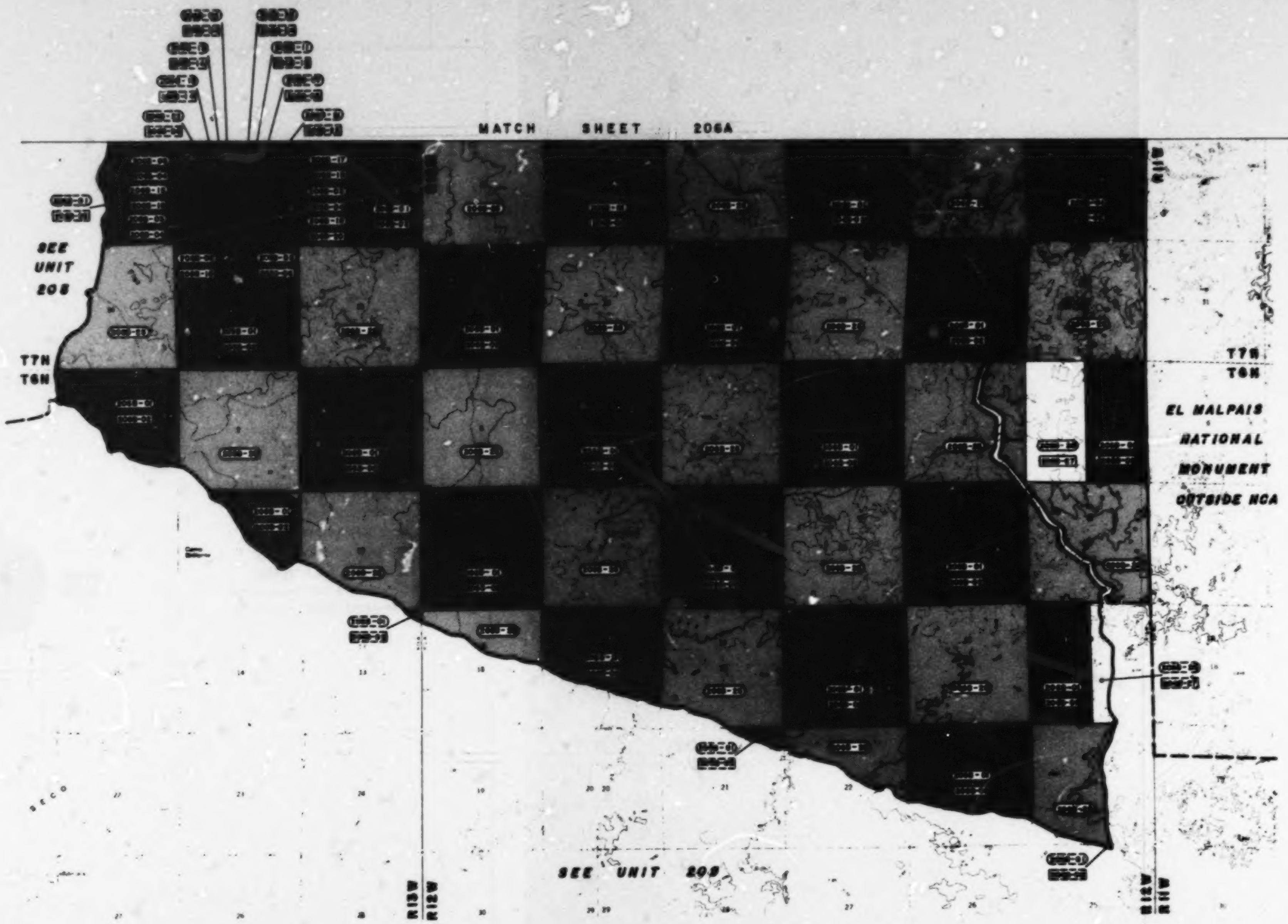
SCALE 1:24 000

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EL MALPAIS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

INTERIM MANAGEMENT UNITS

WEST MALPAIS WILDERNESS 206A


MATCH SHEET 206A
SEE UNIT 208
T7N
T6N
EL MALPAIS NATIONAL MONUMENT OUTSIDE NCA
SEE UNIT 209
SECO

DEED	TRACT	OWNER	ACRES
	[illegible]-01	BLM	[illegible]
	[illegible]-02	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	([illegible])
	[illegible]-03	ORVILLE [illegible]	160.00
	[illegible]-04	BLM	(160.00)
	[illegible]-05	JOHN STONER	40.00
	[illegible]-06	BLM	(40.00)
	[illegible]-07	ART ZAMORA	40.00
	[illegible]-08	BLM	(40.00)
	[illegible]-09	[illegible]	40.00
	[illegible]-10	BLM	(40.00)
	[illegible]-11	DELFINO MONTANO JR.	40.00
	[illegible]-12	BLM	(40.00)
	[illegible]-13	CECIL [illegible]	80.00
	[illegible]-14	BLM	(80.00)
	[illegible]-15	JAMES [illegible]	40.00
	[illegible]-16	BLM	(40.00)
	[illegible]-17	JAMES & [illegible] STANTON & RENE PAINTER	40.00
	[illegible]-18	BLM	(40.00)
	[illegible]-19	PENTECOSTAL CHURCH OF GOD	40.00
	[illegible]-20	BLM	(40.00)
	[illegible]-21	WAYNE COLLINS	40.00
	[illegible]-22	BLM	(40.00)
	[illegible]-23	VERNE [illegible]	80.00
	[illegible]-24	BLM	(80.00)
	[illegible]-25	BLM	[illegible]
	[illegible]-26	KING BROS.	423.33
	[illegible]-27	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	(423.33)

LEGEND

▨ FEDERAL LAND (FEE)
■ FEDERAL LAND (LESS THAN FEE)
☐ NON-FEDERAL LAND
TRACT NUMBER (FEE)
206-02 TRACT NUMBER (LESS THAN FEE)
UNIT BOUNDARY
TRACT BOUNDARY

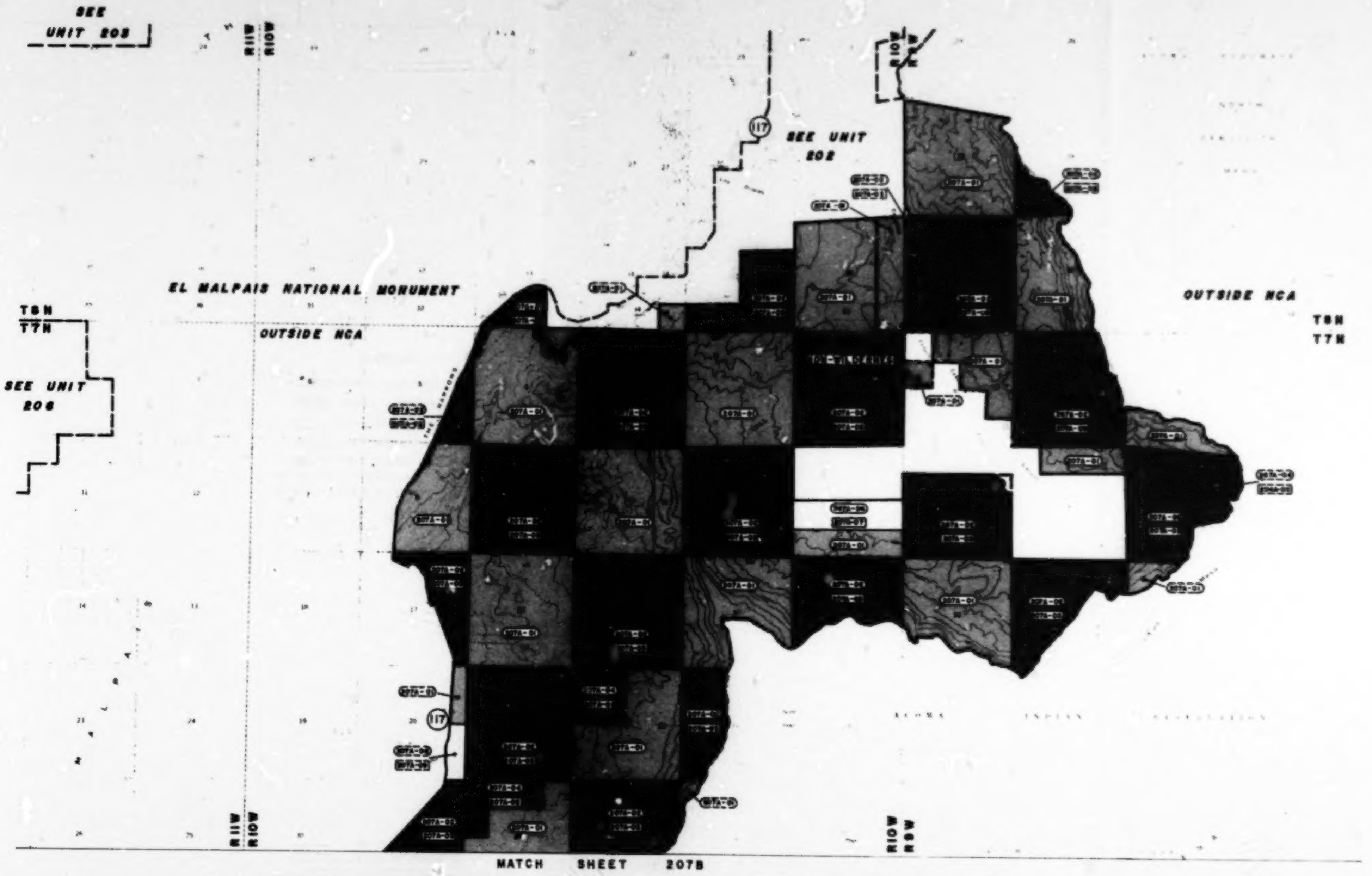
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EL MALPAIS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

INTERIM MANAGEMENT UNITS

WEST MALPAIS WILDERNESS 206B

DEED	TRACT	OWNER	ACRES
	207A-01	BLM	7,460.36
	207A-02	BLM	8,027.53
	207A-03	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	(8,027.53)
	207A-04	BLM	151.44
	207A-05	UNKNOWN	(151.44)
	207A-06	JOSEFITA CANDELARIA	160.00
	207A-07	UNKNOWN	(160.00)
	207A-08	[illegible]	94.09
	207A-09	UNKNOWN	(94.09)


SEE UNIT 203
R11W R10W
117
SEE UNIT 202
R10W R9W
EL MALPAIS NATIONAL MONUMENT
OUTSIDE NCA
T8N
T7N
SEE UNIT 206
NON-WILDERNESS
OUTSIDE NCA
T8N
T7N
ACOMA INDIAN RESERVATION
207A-01
117
R11W R10W
R10W R9W
MATCH SHEET 207B

LEGEND

- ▨ FEDERAL LAND (FEE)
- ■ FEDERAL LAND (LESS THAN FEE)
- ☐ NON-FEDERAL LAND
- (207A-01) TRACT NUMBER (FEE)
- ▮207A-01▮ TRACT NUMBER (LESS THAN FEE)
- ━ UNIT BOUNDARY
- ─ TRACT BOUNDARY

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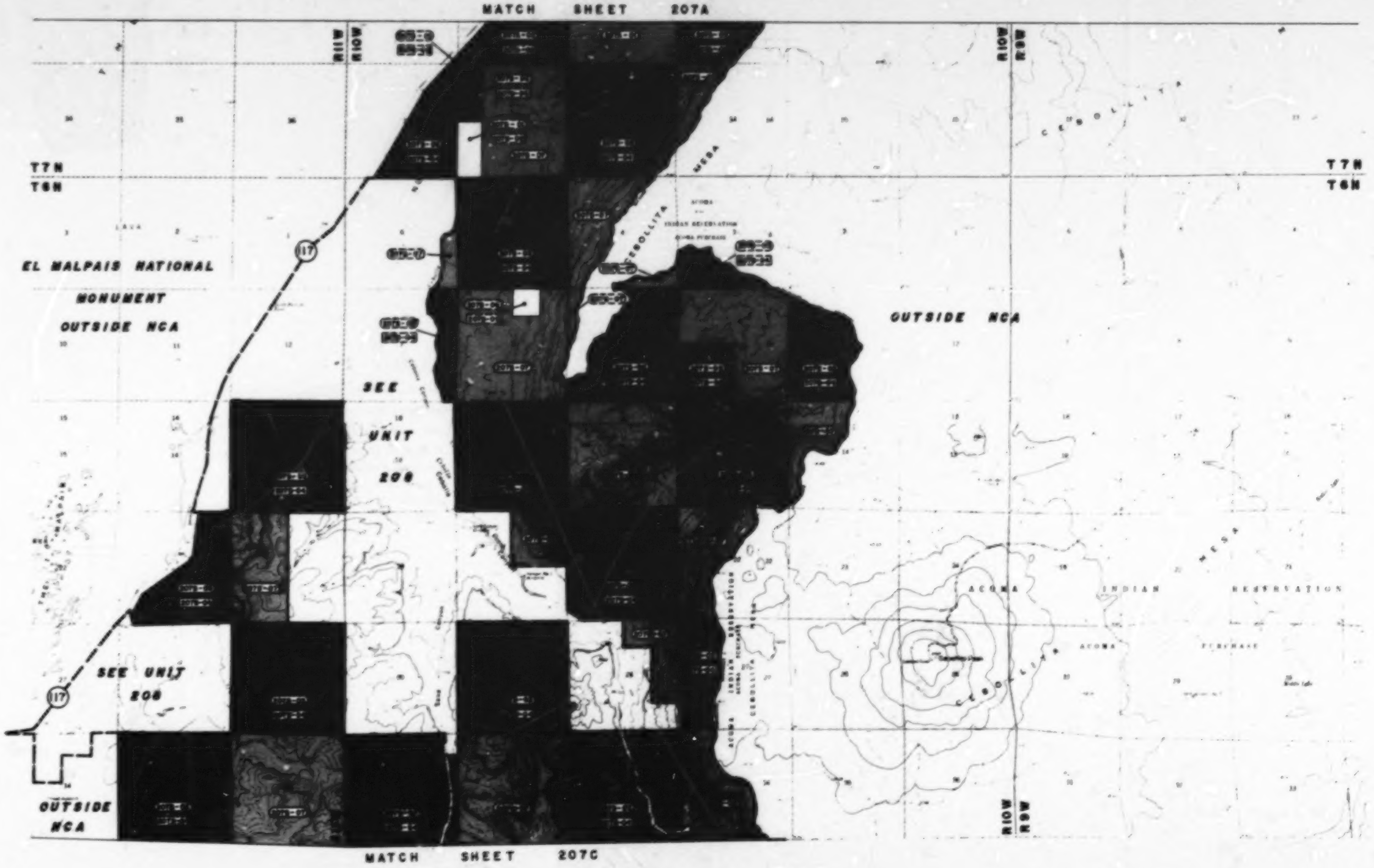
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EL MALPAIS
NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

INTERIM MANAGEMENT UNITS

CEBOLLA WILDERNESS 207A

DEED	TRACT	OWNER	ACRES
	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	*SEE CEBOLLA WILDERNESS 207A*	
	207B-01	KING BROS.	81.81
	207B-02	UNKNOWN	(81.81)
	207B-03	BLM	5,672.00
	207B-04	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	(5,672.00)
	207B-05	BLM	240.00
	207B-06	UNKNOWN	(240.00)
	207B-07	BLM	5,580.77
	207B-08	OTERO, MARIANO, HEIRS OF	40.00
	207B-09	UNKNOWN	(40.00)


MATCH SHEET 207A
R11W
R10W
R10W
R9W
T7N
T6N
T7N
T6N
EL MALPAIS NATIONAL MONUMENT OUTSIDE NCA
117
SEE UNIT 208
SEE UNIT 208
117
OUTSIDE NCA
OUTSIDE NCA
CEBOLLITA MESA
ACOMA INDIAN RESERVATION
ACOMA INDIAN RESERVATION CEBOLLITA MESA
CEBOLLITA
R10W
R9W
MATCH SHEET 207C

LEGEND

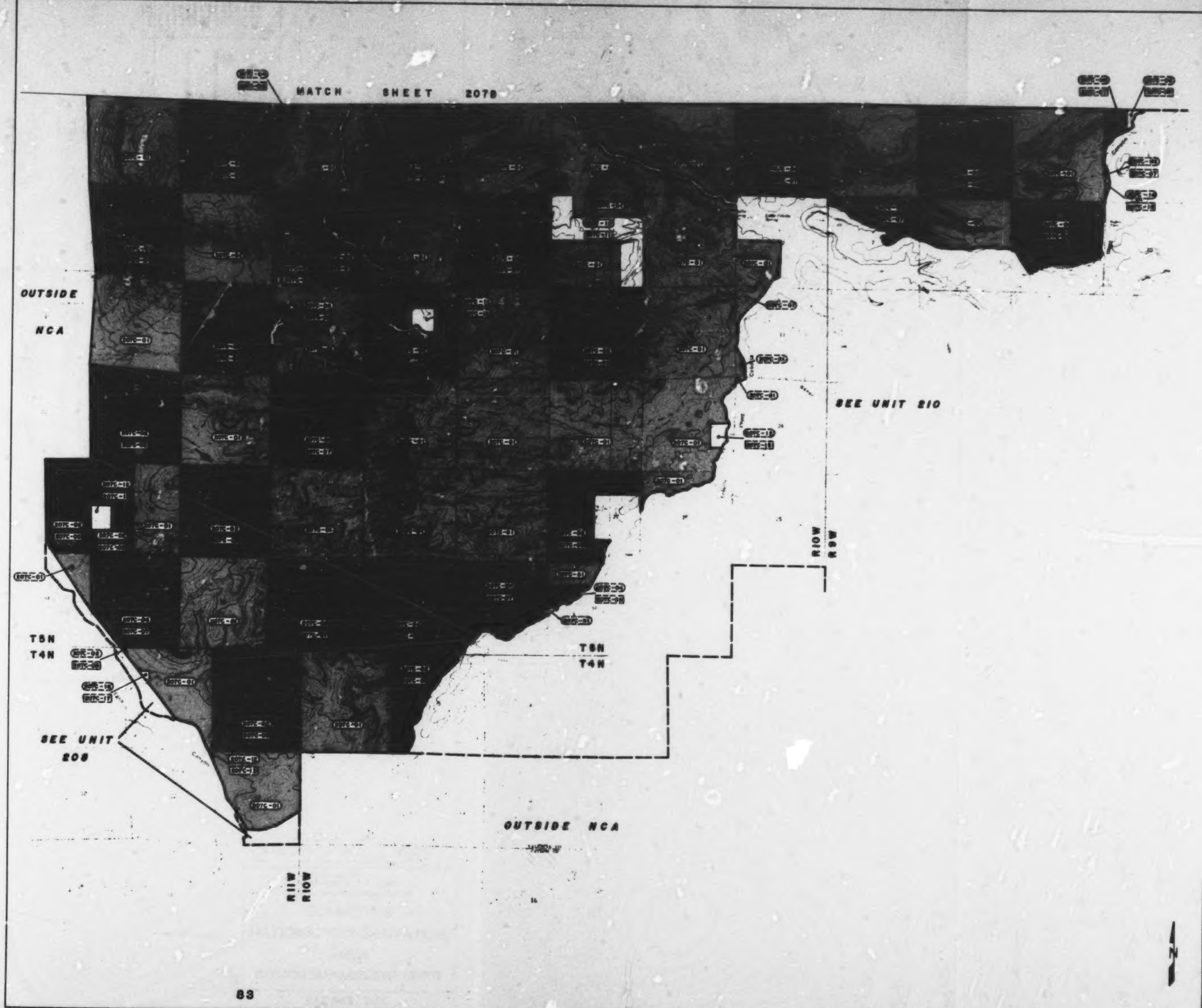
- ▨ FEDERAL LAND (FEE)
- ■ FEDERAL LAND (LESS THAN FEE)
- ☐ NON-FEDERAL LAND
- 207B-01 TRACT NUMBER (FEE)
- 207B-02 TRACT NUMBER (LESS THAN FEE)
- —— UNIT BOUNDARY
- —— TRACT BOUNDARY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EL MALPAIS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

INTERIM MANAGEMENT UNITS

CEBOLLA WILDERNESS 207B


MATCH SHEET 207B
OUTSIDE NCA
SEE UNIT 210
T5N
T4N
R10W
R9W
SEE UNIT 208
OUTSIDE NCA
R11W
R10W
207C-01

DEED	TRACT	OWNER	ACRES
	207C-01	BLM	17,[illegible]
	[illegible]	BLM	[illegible]
	[illegible]	UNKNOWN	([illegible])
	[illegible]	KING BROS.	772.06
	[illegible]	BLM	(772.06)
	[illegible]	BLM	[illegible]
	[illegible]	CEBOLLETA LAND CO.	([illegible])
	[illegible]	MICHAEL [illegible]	0.12
	[illegible]	CEBOLLETA LAND CO.	(0.12)
	[illegible]	PHILLIP [illegible]	[illegible]
	207C-11	UNKNOWN	([illegible])
	207C-12	KING BROS.	100.51
	[illegible]	UNKNOWN	(100.51)
	[illegible]	KING BROS.	4.08
	[illegible]	CEBOLLETA LAND CO.	(4.08)
	[illegible]	UNKNOWN	0.20
	207C-17	UNKNOWN	(0.20)

LEGEND

▨	FEDERAL LAND (FEE)
■	FEDERAL LAND (LESS THAN FEE)
□	NON-FEDERAL LAND
207C-01	TRACT NUMBER (FEE)
207C-01	TRACT NUMBER (LESS THAN FEE)
━	UNIT BOUNDARY
─	TRACT BOUNDARY

SCALE 1:24 000

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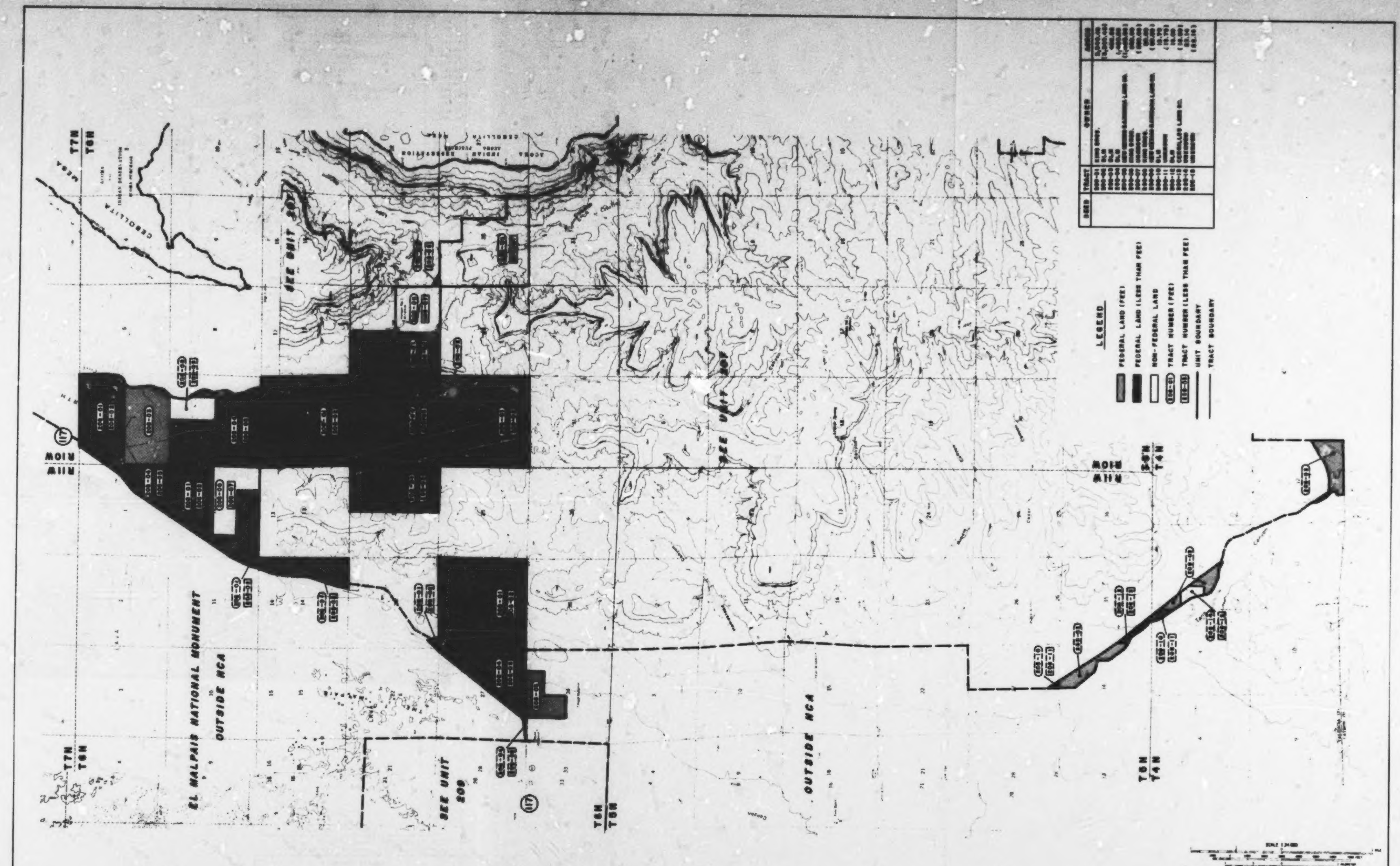
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EL MALPAIS
NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA
INTERIM MANAGEMENT UNITS

CEBOLLA WILDERNESS 207C

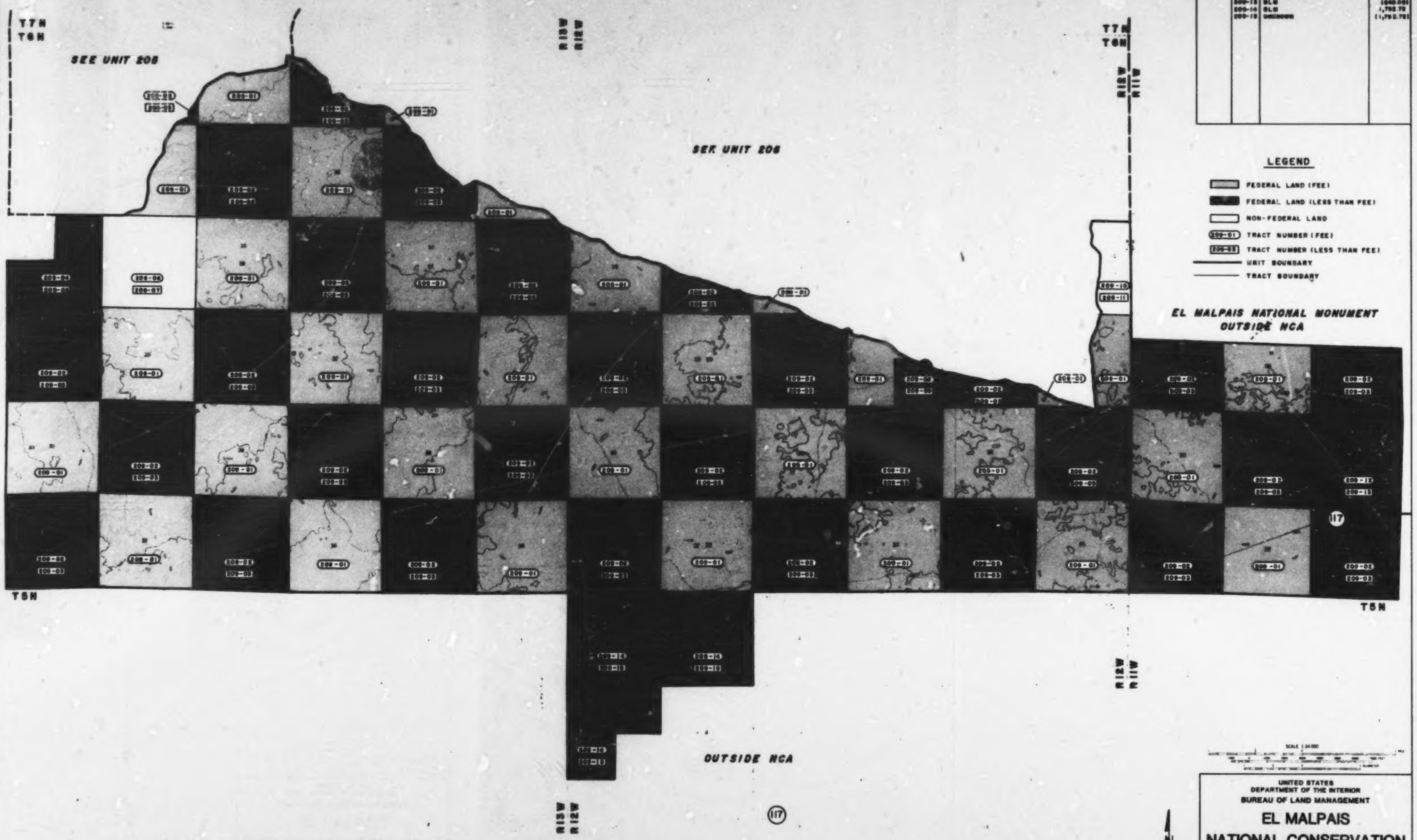

LEGEND
FEDERAL LAND (FEE)
FEDERAL LAND (LESS THAN FEE)
NON-FEDERAL LAND
TRACT NUMBER (FEE)
TRACT NUMBER (LESS THAN FEE)
UNIT BOUNDARY
TRACT BOUNDARY
EL MALPAIS NATIONAL MONUMENT
OUTSIDE NCA
SEE UNIT 209
SEE UNIT 207
OUTSIDE NCA
T7N
T6N
T6N
T5N
T5N
T4N
R11W
R10W
CEBOLLITA MESA
ACOMA INDIAN RESERVATION
117
SCALE 1:24 000

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EL MALPAIS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

INTERIM MANAGEMENT UNITS

BREAKS 208


T7N
T6N
SEE UNIT 208
R13W
R12W
SEE UNIT 208
T7N
T6N
R12W
R11W
209-01
209-02
209-03
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209-06
209-07
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209-09
209-10
209-11
209-12
209-13
209-14
209-15
T5N
T5N
117
R12W
R11W
OUTSIDE NCA
R13W
R12W
117
SCALE 1:24 000
N

DEED	TRACT	OWNER	ACRES
	209-01	BLM	10,006.72
	209-02	BLM	10,740.77
	209-03	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	(10,740.77)
	209-04	DOLORES RANCH INC.	679.40
	209-05	BLM	(679.40)
	209-06	DOLORES RANCH INC	640.00
	209-07	UNKNOWN	(640.00)
	209-08	KING BROS.	198.67
	209-09	BLM	(198.67)
	209-10	KING BROS.	237.54
	209-11	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	(237.54)
	209-12	[illegible]	640.00
	209-13	BLM	(640.00)
	209-14	BLM	1,752.72
	209-15	UNKNOWN	(1,752.72)

LEGEND

▨	FEDERAL LAND (FEE)
■	FEDERAL LAND (LESS THAN FEE)
□	NON-FEDERAL LAND
(209-01)	TRACT NUMBER (FEE)
[209-03]	TRACT NUMBER (LESS THAN FEE)
━	UNIT BOUNDARY
─	TRACT BOUNDARY

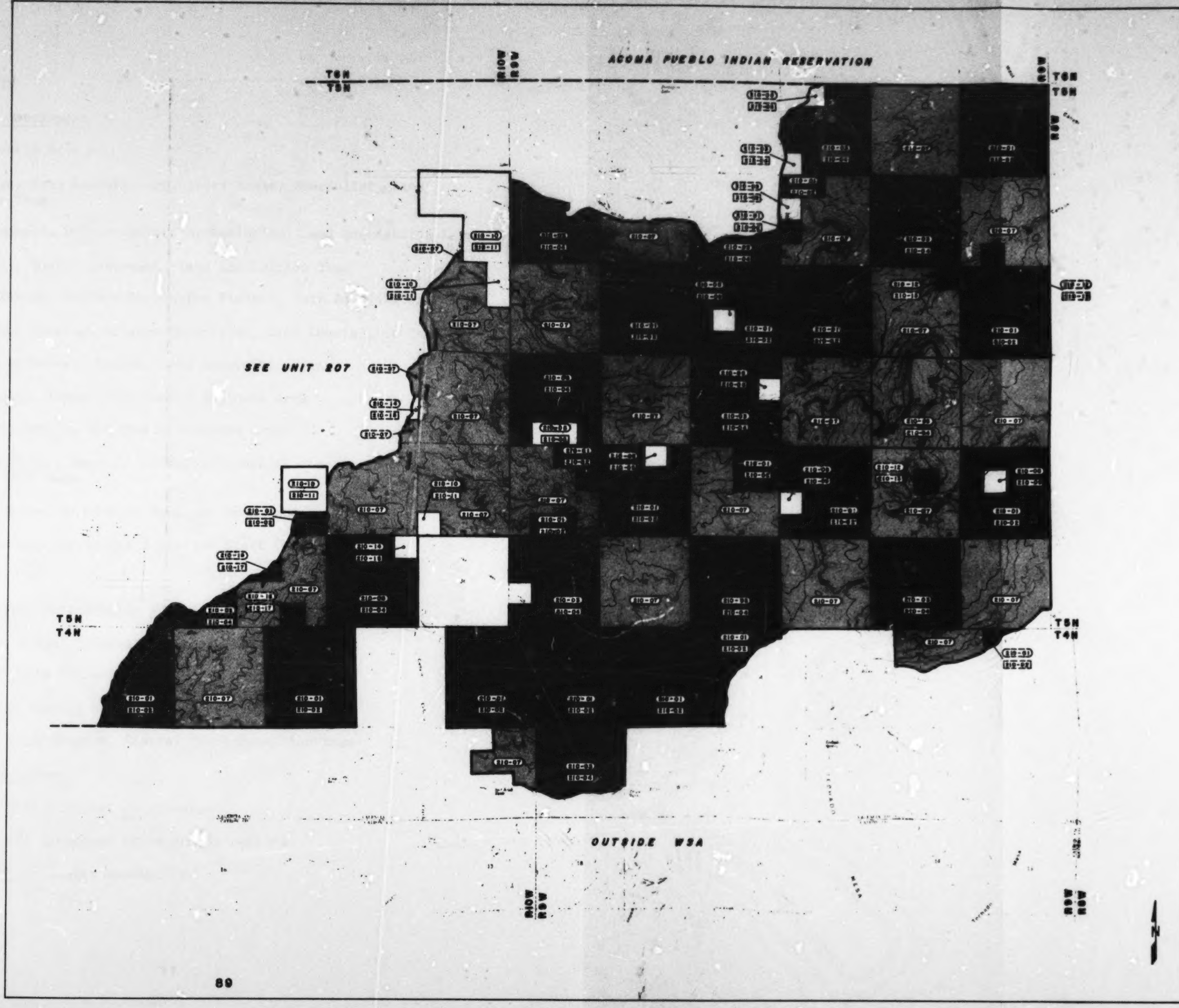
EL MALPAIS NATIONAL MONUMENT
OUTSIDE NCA

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EL MALPAIS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

INTERIM MANAGEMENT UNITS

CERRO BRILLANTE 209


ACOMA PUEBLO INDIAN RESERVATION
T5N
T5N
R10W
R9W
R9W
R8W
SEE UNIT 207
T5N
T4N
T5N
T4N
OUTSIDE WSA
R10W
R9W
R9W
R8W
210-07
210-01
210-02
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210-11
210-12
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210-14
210-15
210-16
210-17
N

DEED	TRACT	OWNER	ACRES
	210-01	BLM	6,603.94
	210-02	UNKNOWN	(6,603.94)
	210-03	BLM	6,646.01
	210-04	CERRILLOS LAND CO.	(6,646.01)
	210-05	MICHAEL MECHENBIER	160.00
	210-06	CERRILLOS LAND CO.	(160.00)
	210-07	BLM	15,463.66
	210-08	MICHAEL MECHENBIER	200.00
	210-09	UNKNOWN	(200.00)
	210-10	KING BROS.	763.94
	210-11	UNKNOWN	(763.94)
	210-12	MICHAEL MECHENBIER	120.00
	210-13	BLM	(120.00)
	210-14	KING BROS.	45.49
	210-15	CERRILLOS LAND CO.	(45.49)
	210-16	KING BROS.	66.49
	210-17	BLM	(66.49)

LEGEND

▨	FEDERAL LAND (FEE)
■	FEDERAL LAND (LESS THAN FEE)
☐	NON-FEDERAL LAND
(210-01)	TRACT NUMBER (FEE)
210-21	TRACT NUMBER (LESS THAN FEE)
━	UNIT BOUNDARY
─	TRACT BOUNDARY

SCALE 1:24000

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EL MALPAIS
NATIONAL CONSERVATION
AREA
INTERIM MANAGEMENT UNITS

BRAZO 210

C. TEAM/CONSULTANTS

Bureau of Land Management

Rio Puerco Resource Area

Yolanda Vega, Team Leader; Supervisory Realty Specialist, Land Acquisition Team

Gretchen Obenauf, Writer-Editor; Archeologist, Land Acquisition Team

Debby Lucero, Realty Assistant, Land Acquisition Team

Katherine Walter, Outdoor Recreation Planner, Land Acquisition Team

Harry DeLong, Physical Science Technician, Land Acquisition Team

Marguerite Zoltowski, Typist, Land Acquisition Team

Barbara Laskar, Typist, Rio Puerco Resource Area

Karen Davis, Typist, Rio Puerco Resource Area

Patricia Mihlfeith Hester, Geologist/Technical Coordinator, General Management Plan Team

Herrick E. Hanks, Rio Puerco Resource Area Manager

Stephen Fischer, Grants Field Station Staff Chief

Albuquerque District

Emilio Montoya, Cartographic Technician

Myrna Finke, Visual Information Specialist

Jerry Wall, Soils Scientist

Robert Muller, Realty Specialist

John Roney, Archeologist, General Management Plan Team

New Mexico State Office

Joe Sovcik, Environmental Coordinator

Al Pack, Chief, Branch of Lands and Recreation

Phil Beck, State Realty Specialist

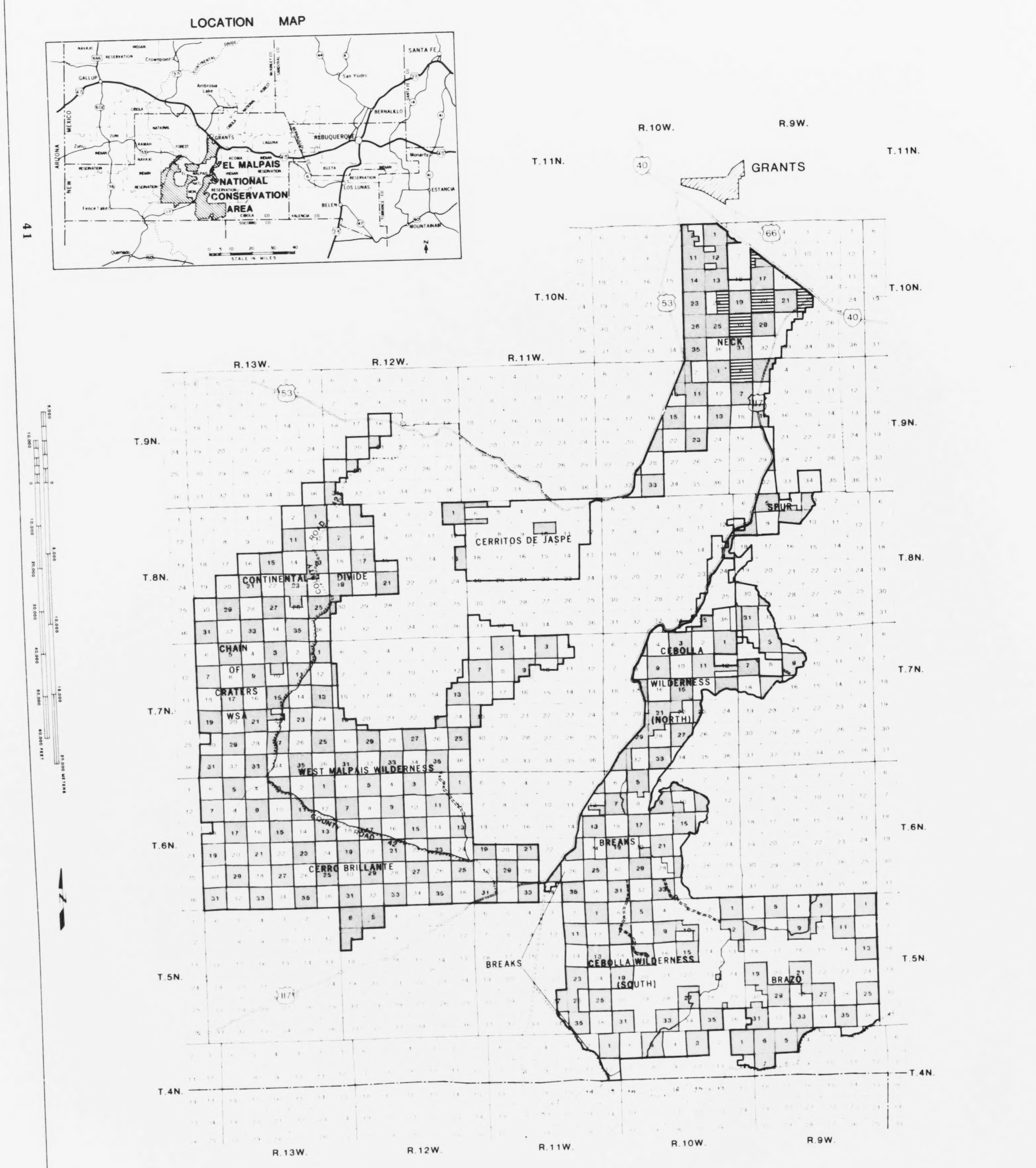
National Park Service

Southwest Regional Office

Joan Mitchell, El Malpais National Monument Land Protection Plan Team Captain

Jane Harvey, Writer-Editor

GPO 859-551


LOCATION MAP
GALLUP
GRANTS
ALBUQUERQUE
SANTA FE
BERNALILLO
LOS LUNAS
BELEN
ESTANCIA
EL MALPAIS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA
SCALE IN MILES
GRANTS
R.13W.
R.12W.
R.11W.
R.10W.
R.9W.
T.11N.
T.10N.
T.9N.
T.8N.
T.7N.
T.6N.
T.5N.
T.4N.
NECK
SPUR
CERRITOS DE JASPE
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE
CHAIN OF CRATERS WSA
WEST MALPAIS WILDERNESS
CERRO BRILLANTE
CEBOLLA WILDERNESS (NORTH)
BREAKS
CEBOLLA WILDERNESS (SOUTH)
BRAZO
40
53
66
117

LEGEND

NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA BOUNDARY

WILDERNESS UNIT BOUNDARY

WILDERNESS STUDY AREA BOUNDARY

☐ PRIVATE MINERALS IN NCA

▤ PRIVATE MINERALS EXCLUDING OIL AND GAS

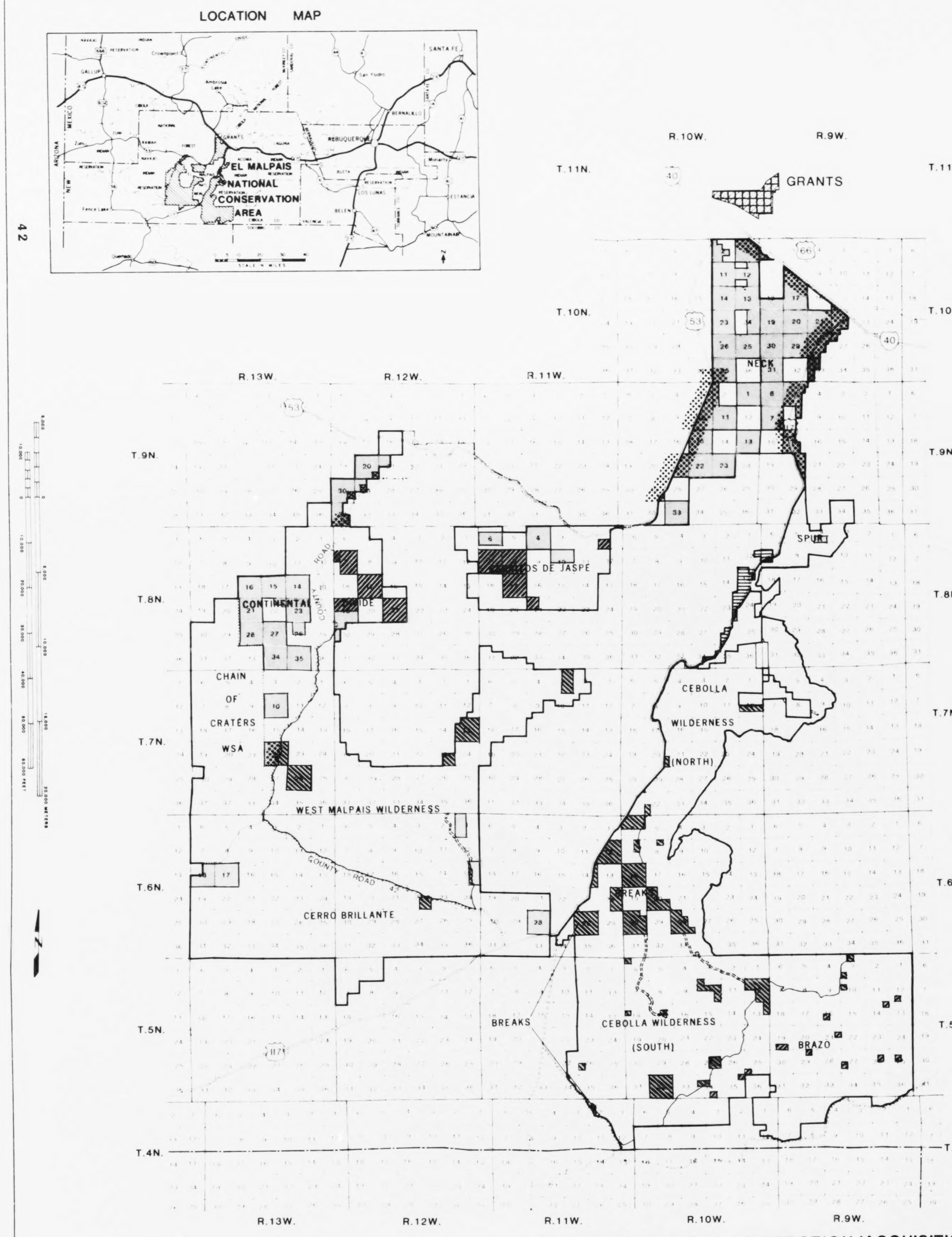
MAP 3

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EL MALPAIS
NATIONAL CONSERVATION
AREA

CIBOLA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

PRIVATE MINERALS IN NCA


LOCATION MAP
EL MALPAIS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA
GALLUP
GRANTS
SANTA FE
ALBUQUERQUE
BELEN
R.10W.
R.9W.
T.11N.
GRANTS
T.10N.
NECK
R.13W.
R.12W.
R.11W.
T.9N.
SPUR
T.8N.
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE
CHAIN OF CRATERS WSA
CEBOLLA WILDERNESS (NORTH)
T.7N.
WEST MALPAIS WILDERNESS
COUNTY ROAD 42
T.6N.
CERRO BRILLANTE
BREAKS
T.5N.
CEBOLLA WILDERNESS (SOUTH)
BRAZO
T.4N.
R.13W.
R.12W.
R.11W.
R.10W.
R.9W.

LEGEND

NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA BOUNDARY

WILDERNESS UNIT BOUNDARY

WILDERNESS STUDY AREA BOUNDARY

☐ PRIVATE INHOLDINGS IN NCA

PRIORITIES FOR PROTECTION/ACQUISITION

1. PRIVATE MINERALS (See Map 3)
▧ 2. WILDERNESS INHOLDINGS AND EDGE HOLDINGS
▒ 3. SCENIC AND/OR CONSERVATION EASEMENTS
▤ 4. ACOMA EXCHANGE
▨ 5. RESOURCE PROTECTION/FACILITY DEVELOPMENT *
☒ 6. NPS PROTECTION NEEDS (Others may be identified in the NPS GMP)

* The GMP for El Malpais NCA scheduled for completion in September, 1990 may make recommendations of other private lands requiring some form of protection.

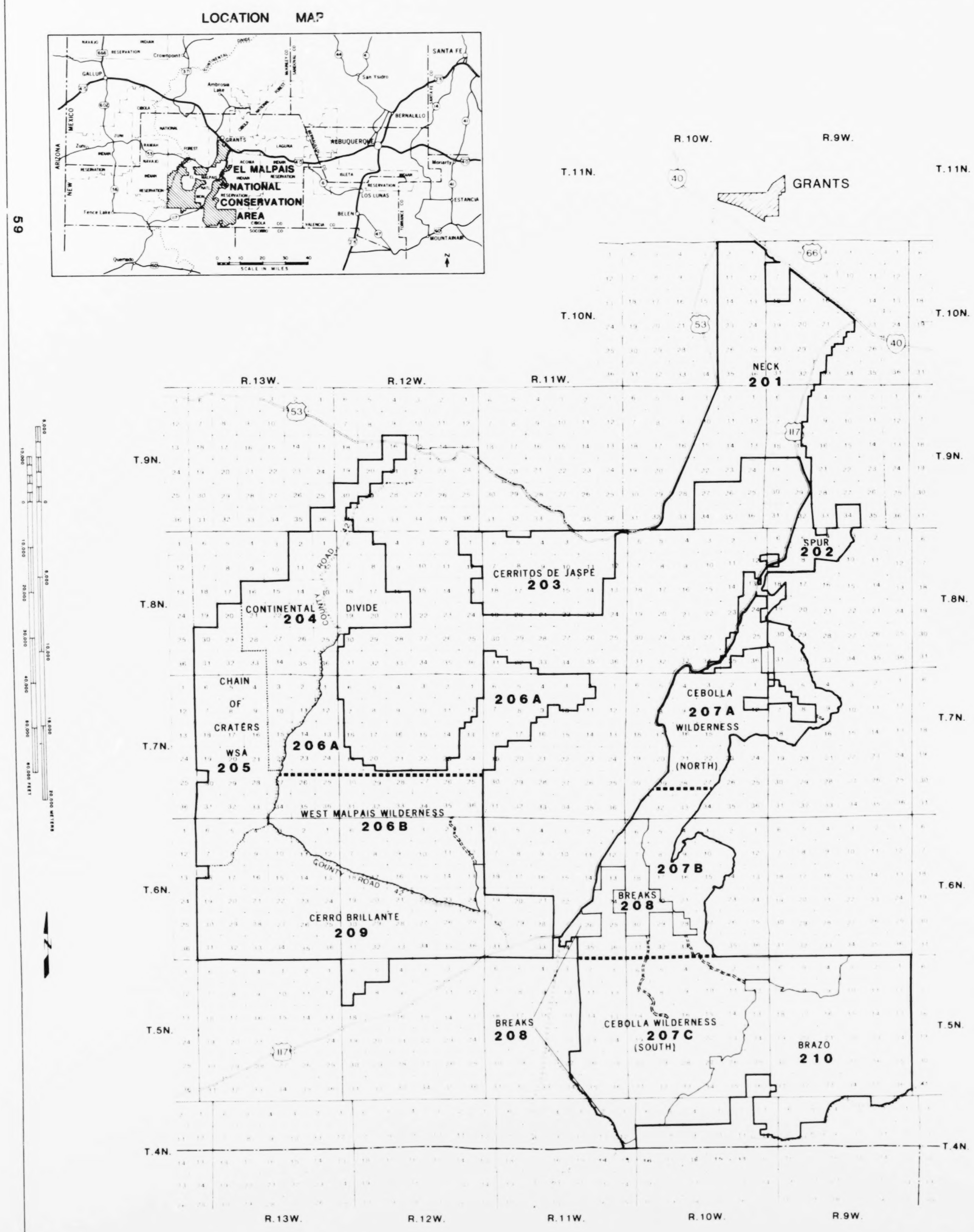
MAP 4

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EL MALPAIS
NATIONAL CONSERVATION
AREA

CIBOLA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

PRIVATE INHOLDINGS IN NCA


LOCATION MAP
EL MALPAIS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA
GALLUP
SANTA FE
GRANTS
ALBUQUERQUE
BERNALILLO
LOS LUNAS
BELEN
ESTANCIA
MOUNTAINAIR
Fence Lake
Quemado
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
SCALE IN MILES
R.10W.
R.9W.
T.11N.
GRANTS
T.10N.
R.13W.
R.12W.
R.11W.
NECK
201
T.9N.
SPUR
202
CERRITOS DE JASPE
203
T.8N.
CONTINENTAL
204
DIVIDE
CHAIN OF CRATERS WSA
205
206A
206A
CEBOLLA
207A
WILDERNESS
(NORTH)
T.7N.
WEST MALPAIS WILDERNESS
206B
207B
BREAKS
208
T.6N.
CERRO BRILLANTE
209
COUNTY ROAD 42
BREAKS
208
CEBOLLA WILDERNESS
207C
(SOUTH)
BRAZO
210
T.5N.
T.4N.
R.13W.
R.12W.
R.11W.
R.10W.
R.9W.

LEGEND

- NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA BOUNDARY
- WILDERNESS UNIT BOUNDARY
- WILDERNESS STUDY AREA BOUNDARY

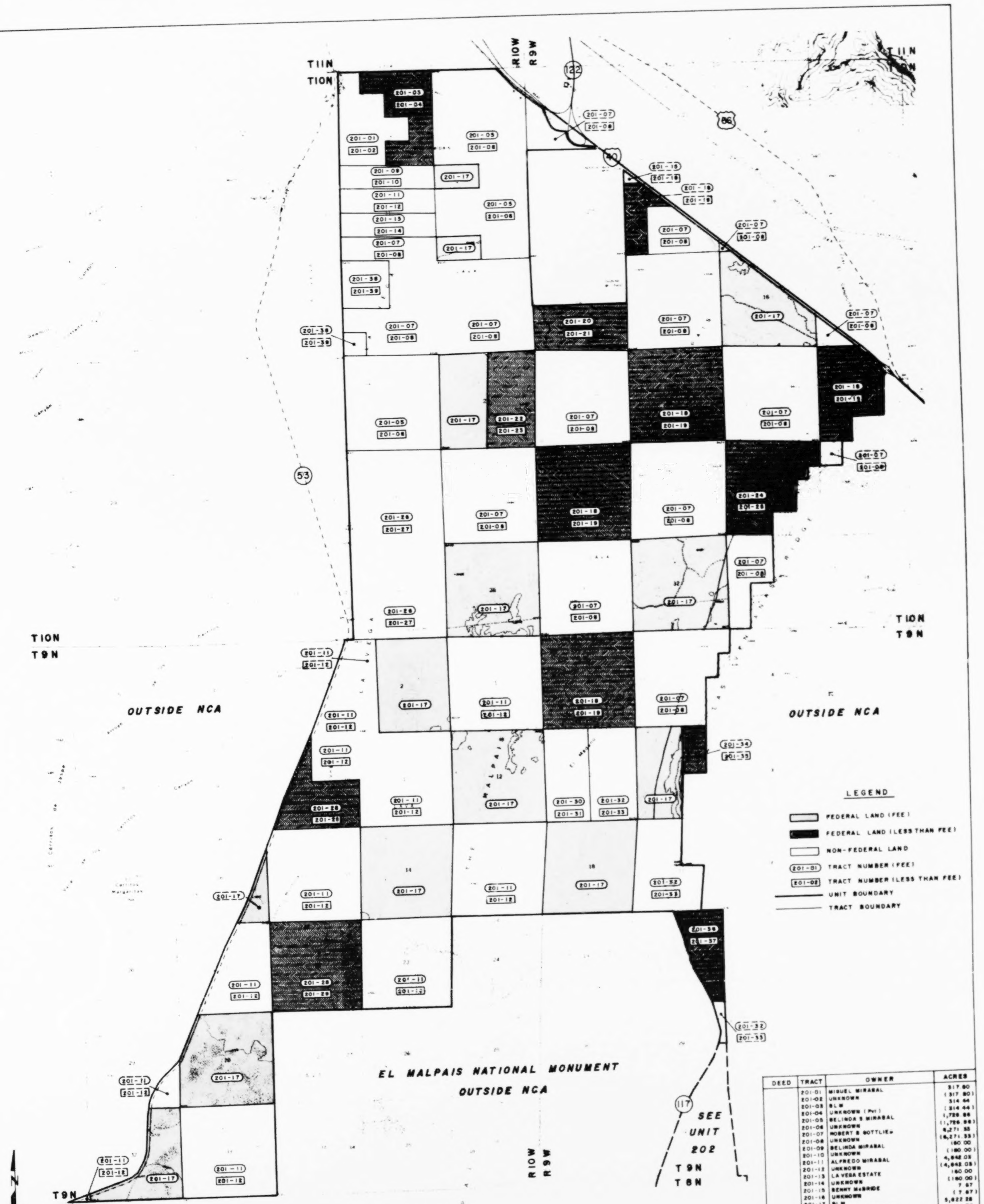
MAP 5

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EL MALPAIS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

CIBOLA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

INDEX TO MANAGEMENT UNITS


T11N
T10N
R10W
R9W
122
40
66
53
T10N
T9N
OUTSIDE NCA
EL MALPAIS NATIONAL MONUMENT
OUTSIDE NCA
117
SEE UNIT 202
T9N
T8N
R10W
R9W
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201-01
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201-38
201-39

LEGEND

- ▨ FEDERAL LAND (FEE)
- ■ FEDERAL LAND (LESS THAN FEE)
- ☐ NON-FEDERAL LAND
- (201-01) TRACT NUMBER (FEE)
- [201-02] TRACT NUMBER (LESS THAN FEE)
- UNIT BOUNDARY
- TRACT BOUNDARY

DEED	TRACT	OWNER	ACRES
	201-01	MIGUEL MIRABAL	317.80
	201-02	UNKNOWN	(317.80)
	201-03	BLM	314.44
	201-04	UNKNOWN (Pvt)	(314.44)
	201-05	BELINDA B MIRABAL	1,736.88
	201-06	UNKNOWN	(1,736.88)
	201-07	ROBERT B GOTTLIEB*	6,271.33
	201-08	UNKNOWN	(6,271.33)
	201-09	BELINDA MIRABAL	160.00
	201-10	UNKNOWN	(160.00)
	201-11	ALFREDO MIRABAL	4,842.03
	201-12	UNKNOWN	(4,842.03)
	201-13	LA VEGA ESTATE	160.00
	201-14	UNKNOWN	(160.00)
	201-15	BENNY McBRIDE	7.67
	201-16	UNKNOWN	(7.67)
	201-17	BLM	5,622.28
	201-18	ROBERT B GOTTLIEB	2,431.39
	201-19	BLM *	(2,431.39)
	201-20	ROBERT B GOTTLIEB	321.42
	201-21	BLM	(321.42)
	201-22	BELINDA MIRABAL	320.00
	201-23	BLM *	(320.00)
	201-24	MARIA PIASO	317.54
	201-25	BLM	(317.54)
	201-26	CECILIO MIRABAL	1,280.00
	201-27	UNKNOWN	(1,280.00)
	201-28	ALFRED MIRABAL	914.81
	201-29	BLM	(914.81)
	201-30	ASCENCION MIRABAL	317.44
	201-31	UNKNOWN	(317.44)
	201-32	JOSEFITA CANDELARIA	745.85
	201-33	UNKNOWN	(745.85)
	201-34	DOMINICO TUSSIO	80.00
	201-35	BLM	(80.00)
	201-36	LUCINDA BACA	224.18
	201-37	BLM	(224.18)
	201-38	BEN CHAVEZ	200.00
	201-39	UNKNOWN	(200.00)

* OIL AND GAS ONLY

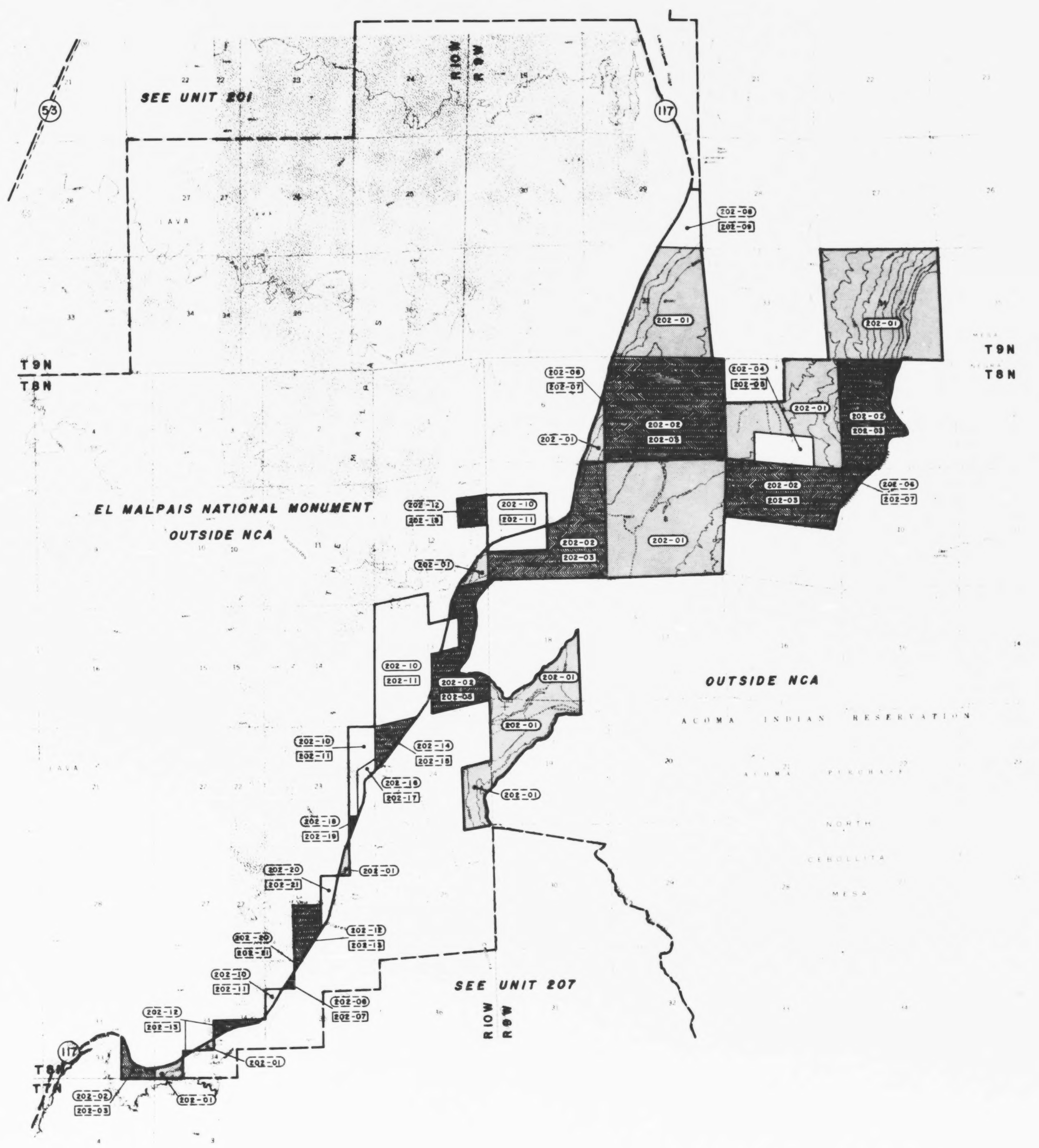
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EL MALPAIS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

INTERIM MANAGEMENT UNITS

NECK 201

DEED	TRACT	OWNER	ACRES
	202-01	BLM	2,437.19
	202-02	BLM	1,689.42
	202-03	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	(1,689.42)
	202-04	ASCENCION MIRABAL	80.00
	202-05	UNKNOWN	(80.00)
	202-06	BLM	32.33
	202-07	UNKNOWN	(32.33)
	202-08	JOSEFITA CANDELARIA	67.00
	202-09	UNKNOWN	(67.00)
	202-10	PUEBLO OF ACOMA	515.46
	202-11	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	(515.46)
	202-12	PUEBLO OF ACOMA	114.10
	202-13	BLM	(114.10)
	202-14	ARTHUR BIBO	45.68
	202-15	BLM	(45.68)
	202-16	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	21.60
	202-17	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	(21.60)
	202-18	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	4.49
	202-19	BLM	(4.49)
	202-20	PUEBLO OF ACOMA	29.06
	202-21	UNKNOWN	(29.06)


SEE UNIT 201
53
R10W
R9W
117
T9N
T8N
EL MALPAIS NATIONAL MONUMENT
OUTSIDE NCA
OUTSIDE NCA
ACOMA INDIAN RESERVATION
NORTH
MESA
SEE UNIT 207
R10W
R9W
T8N
T7N
117
202-01
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202-21

LEGEND

▭ FEDERAL LAND (FEE)

▨ FEDERAL LAND (LESS THAN FEE)

☐ NON-FEDERAL LAND

(202-01) TRACT NUMBER (FEE)

[202-03] TRACT NUMBER (LESS THAN FEE)

UNIT BOUNDARY

TRACT BOUNDARY

N

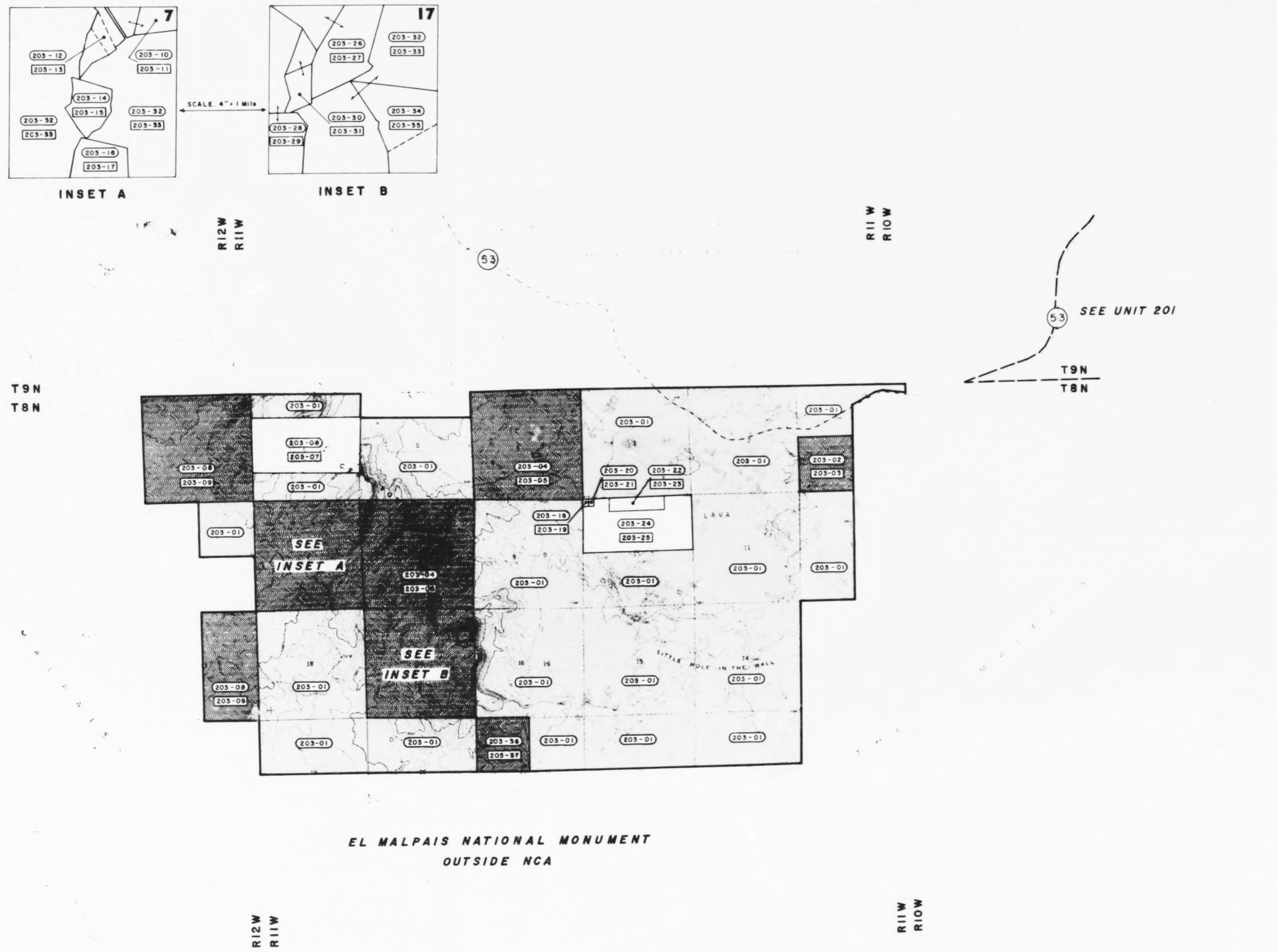
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EL MALPAIS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

INTERIM MANAGEMENT UNITS

SPUR 202

DEED	TRACT	OWNER	ACRES
	203-01	BLM	8,297.86
	203-02	GEORGE J. KUZNA	160.00
	203-03	BLM	(160.00)
	203-04	PIERRE ARROSSA	1,265.81
	203-05	BLM	(1,265.81)
	203-06	LEWIS BRIGHT	321.36
	203-07	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO	(321.36)
	203-08	BLM	943.84
	203-09	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO	(943.84)
	203-10	OTIS SPEARS	35.58
	203-11	BLM	(35.58)
	203-12	THOMAS SPEARS	37.83
	203-13	BLM	(37.83)
	203-14	AGNES M. RATLIFF	37.20
	203-15	BLM	(37.20)
	203-16	LEO B. RICKMERS	43.50
	203-17	BLM	(43.50)
	203-18	VIVIAN ANDREWS	1.00
	203-19	UNKNOWN	(1.00)
	203-20	LILLIAN SWATZELL	1.00
	203-21	UNKNOWN	(1.00)
	203-22	MIKE PORTER	41.16
	203-23	UNKNOWN	(41.16)
	203-24	BILL PORTER SR	276.84
	203-25	UNKNOWN	(276.84)
	203-26	LEO B. RICKMERS	127.12
	203-27	BLM	(127.12)
	203-28	TOM SIMONS	82.30
	203-29	BLM	(82.30)
	203-30	ALFONSO MARTINEZ	36.67
	203-31	BLM	(36.67)
	203-32	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO	753.74
	203-33	BLM	(753.74)
	203-34	RICHARD W. LOOSE	124.47
	203-35	BLM	(124.47)
	203-36	RONALD HAYWORTH	160.00
	203-37	BLM	(160.00)


7
203-12
203-13
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203-14
203-15
203-32
203-33
203-16
203-17
INSET A
17
203-26
203-27
203-32
203-33
SCALE: 4" = 1 Mile
203-28
203-29
203-30
203-31
203-34
203-35
INSET B
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R11W
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R11W
R10W
SEE UNIT 201
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T8N
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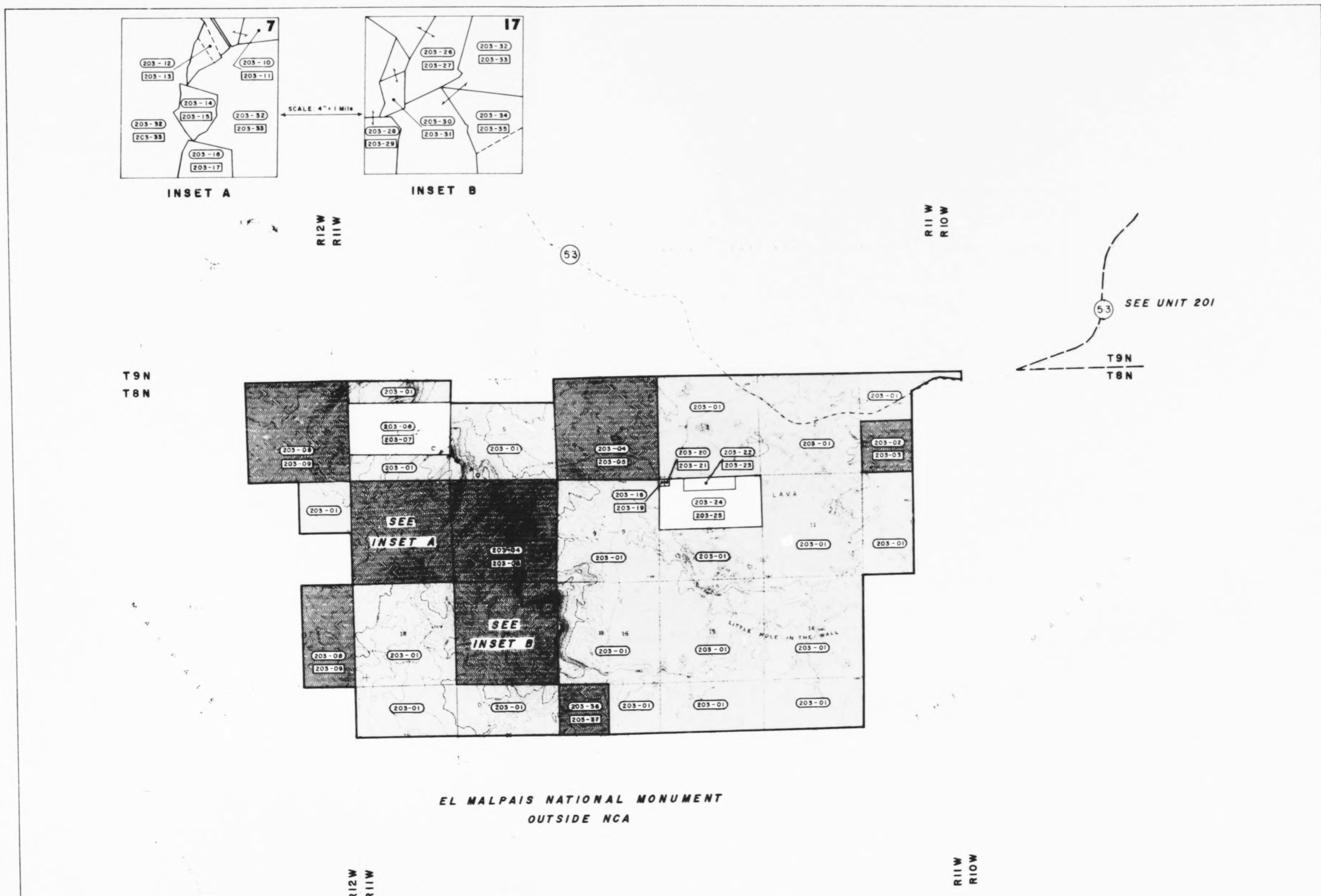
203-19
203-24
203-25
LAVA
203-02
203-03
SEE INSET A
SEE INSET B
LITTLE HOLE IN THE WALL
203-36
203-37
EL MALPAIS NATIONAL MONUMENT
OUTSIDE NCA
LEGEND
FEDERAL LAND (FEE)
FEDERAL LAND (LESS THAN FEE)
NON-FEDERAL LAND
203-01 TRACT NUMBER (FEE)
203-03 TRACT NUMBER (LESS THAN FEE)
UNIT BOUNDARY
TRACT BOUNDARY
N

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EL MALPAIS
NATIONAL CONSERVATION
AREA
INTERIM MANAGEMENT UNITS

CERRITOS DE JASPE 203



INSET A
7
203-12
203-13
203-10
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203-15
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203-33
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203-16
203-17
SCALE 4" = 1 Mile
INSET B
17
203-26
203-27
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203-34
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R12W
R11W
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R11W
R10W
53
SEE UNIT 201
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203-18
203-19
203-24
203-25
LAVA
SEE INSET A
SEE INSET B
LITTLE HOLE IN THE WALL
203-36
203-37
EL MALPAIS NATIONAL MONUMENT
OUTSIDE NCA
R12W
R11W
R11W
R10W

DEED	TRACT	OWNER	ACRES
	203-01	BLM	8,297.86
	203-02	GEORGE J. KUZNA	160.00
	203-03	BLM	(160.00)
	203-04	PIERRE ARROSSA	1,265.81
	203-05	BLM	(1,265.81)
	203-06	LEWIS BRIGHT	321.36
	203-07	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO	(321.36)
	203-08	BLM	945.84
	203-09	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO	(945.84)
	203-10	OTIS SPEARS	35.58
	203-11	BLM	(35.58)
	203-12	THOMAS SPEARS	37.83
	203-13	BLM	(37.83)
	203-14	AGNES M. RATLIFF	37.20
	203-15	BLM	(37.20)
	203-16	LEO B. RICKMERS	43.50
	203-17	BLM	(43.50)
	203-18	VIVIAN ANDREWS	1.00
	203-19	UNKNOWN	(1.00)
	203-20	LILLIAN SWATZELL	1.00
	203-21	UNKNOWN	(1.00)
	203-22	MIKE PORTER	41.16
	203-23	UNKNOWN	(41.16)
	203-24	BILL PORTER SR	276.84
	203-25	UNKNOWN	(276.84)
	203-26	LEO B. RICKMERS	127.12
	203-27	BLM	(127.12)
	203-28	TOM SIMONS	82.30
	203-29	BLM	(82.30)
	203-30	ALFONSO MARTINEZ	36.67
	203-31	BLM	(36.67)
	203-32	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO	753.74
	203-33	BLM	(753.74)
	203-34	RICHARD W. LOOSE	124.67
	203-35	BLM	(124.67)
	203-36	RONALD HAYWORTH	160.00
	203-37	BLM	(160.00)

LEGEND

☐	FEDERAL LAND (FEE)
▨	FEDERAL LAND (LESS THAN FEE)
☐	NON-FEDERAL LAND
(203-01)	TRACT NUMBER (FEE)
[203-03]	TRACT NUMBER (LESS THAN FEE)
━	UNIT BOUNDARY
─	TRACT BOUNDARY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EL MALPAIS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

INTERIM MANAGEMENT UNITS

CERRITOS DE JASPE 203

DEED	TRACT	OWNER	ACRES
	204-01	U.S. FOREST SERVICE	640.00
	204-02	BLM	(640.00)
*	204-03	DENISE M. PULE	9.98
*	204-04	WESTERN TERRAIN INC C/O STEPHEN PENNY	10.00
*	204-05	ROQUE JR FELICIANO	20.00
*	204-06	THE WILLIAM CO. INC	20.00
*	204-07	GEORGE CILLESSEN	20.00
*	204-08	CLYDE A. MEADOR	10.00
*	204-09	TIM GARDEN	14.49
*	204-10	MELVIN HEATH	14.51
*	204-11	LORENZO SANCHEZ ET AL	92.00
*	204-12	CORSINIO JARAMILLO	10.00
*	204-13	GLORIA EARNHARDT	10.00
*	204-14	THOMAS A. WIENREICH	10.00
*	204-15	GILLIE S. SANCHEZ	10.00
*	204-16	F.H. SMALLEY III	10.00
*	204-17	HARRY G. HOWELL	29.94
*	204-18	CURTIS WASSEROTT	9.90
*	204-19	JAMES E. STALOCK	10.00
*	204-20	SALOMON MONTANO	20.00
*	204-21	JOANN CLARK SCHNEIER	20.00
*	204-22	ROY AND EDNA LEMONS ET AL	24.52
*	204-23	JOE A. CHAVEZ	14.53
*	204-24	WILMA COE SCOTT	10.00
*	204-25	DANIEL A. GOODWIN	10.00
*	204-26	KATHEREEN F. ZAHNLEY	10.00
*	204-27	LEONARD B. ROBINSON	10.00
*	204-28	THOMAS McDOUGALL	59.68
*	204-29	RICHARD GARCIA	10.00
*	204-30	LEONARD B. ROBINSON	20.00
*	204-31	SILVIANA GARCIA	10.00
*	204-32	PHILLIP SELIM	14.55
*	204-33	WESLEE D. ATHERTON	25.91
*	204-34	DAVID A. OKESON	5.31
*	204-35	DANIEL A. PRITCHARD	5.31
*	204-36	ROLAND PYLE	5.33
*	204-37	PAUL S. ATTERMEIER	5.33
*	204-38	WILLIAM C. SHAVER	19.44
*	204-39	ROUTH N. SCHECK	41.62
*	204-40	RICHARD S. BARILA	21.54
*	204-41	JOHN T. GOTHARD III	30.00
*	204-42	RICHARD GOTHARD	10.00
*	204-43	VERNON J. ELLIOT	10.00
*	204-44	TERRANCE A. BROSTROM	10.00
*	204-45	JAY R. OHO	10.00
*	204-46	EMMANUEL & LOUISE SMERAGLIA	10.00
*	204-47	SAM CHEMOFF	10.00
*	204-48	MICHAEL HOWELL	10.00
*	204-49	WILLIE JACK & DOROTHY LEE	6.48
*	204-50	ERNEST F. JR. SICHLER	30.69
*	204-51	LAWRENCE P. GUGGINO	50.42
*	204-52	DON ROBERTS	30.13
*	204-53	JOHN S. DAVENPORT	9.65
*	204-54	ROBERT W. CARTER	6.26
*	204-55	G.S. & S. PARTNERSHIP	454.32
*	204-56	STEVE E. RUSSEL	10.00
*	204-57	JOHN L. SICHLER	20.00
*	204-58	GEORGE H. RADCLIFF	10.00
*	204-59	MATTHEW H. WILSON	10.00
*	204-60	FRANCIS E. CARLTON	6.22
*	204-61	TERRENCE NIGHHERT	10.00
*	204-62	MICHAEL BACON	10.00
*	204-63	MARK LEE BARNES	10.00
*	204-64	CHARLIE MADRID	10.00
*	204-65	GERALD V. ZITKERS	10.00
*	204-66	JEFFREY R. LEWIS	10.00
*	204-67	RON L. RICE	17.02
*	204-68	MIKE DAVIS	16.28
*	204-69	GERALD W. LEECHES	10.00
*	204-70	LAWRENCE T. ABRAHAM	300.21
*	204-71	RICHARD K. MULVANEY	20.01
*	204-72	STEVEN HUGHES	40.00
*	204-73	UNM FOUNDATION	40.18
*	204-74	FAYNE G. COFFMAN	10.05
*	204-75	GERROLD V. POWERS	10.92
*	204-76	PETE ROBERTS	10.00
*	204-77	PAT BULLOCK	10.00
*	204-78	CHARLES CASPAR	20.29
	204-79	BLM	7,281.90
	204-80	BLM	4,795.76
	204-81	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	(4,795.76)
	204-82	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO	1,156.38
	204-83	ANTHONY GRIEGO	91.68
	204-84	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO	(91.68)
	204-85	CLIFFORD WENDEL	42.05
	204-86	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	(42.05)
	204-87	TIERRA VERDE INVESTORS	640.00
	204-88	BLM	(640.00)
	204-89	CIBOLA COUNTY	43.47
	204-90	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	(43.47)
	204-91	TIERRA VERDE INVESTORS	596.57
	204-92	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	(596.57)
	204-93	JOE H. JAMES	80.00
	204-94	BLM	(80.00)
	204-95	MICHAEL MECHENBIER	1,760.00
	204-96	BLM	(1,760.00)
	204-97	PITCHFORD STEPHENSON (Richard Gutierrez)	69.83
	204-98	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	(69.83)
	204-99	CLINTON SMITH JR	52.12
	204-100	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	(52.12)
	204-101	GEORGE MAYNE	179.99
	204-102	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	(179.99)
	204-103	MICHAEL MECHENBIER	1,920.00
	204-104	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	(1,920.00)
	204-105	PITCHFORD STEPHENSON (Douglas Cochrane)	311.24
	204-106	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	(311.24)
	204-107	GORDON I. LEDERMAN	80.00
	204-108	UNKNOWN	(80.00)
	204-109	BARBARA McINTOCH REESE	20.00
	204-110	UNKNOWN	(20.00)
	204-111	CHRISTOPHER D. SANCHEZ	160.00
	204-112	UNKNOWN	(160.00)
	204-113	LAWRENCE SMITH	20.00
	204-114	UNKNOWN	(20.00)
	204-115	BARBARA JAMES DUNCAN	40.00
	204-116	UNKNOWN	(40.00)
	204-117	GENE EWALT	160.00
	204-118	UNKNOWN	(160.00)
	204-119	RICHARD D. ANDERSON	2.25
	204-120	CAROL MENDEZ	0.229
	204-121	DOUGLAS E. WARWICK ET AL	0.229
	204-122	DOMINIC PETLA	0.229
	204-123	MERLE MOORE	0.229
	204-124	ROY T. DAVEE	0.229
	204-125	FRANK B. CORTESE SR.	0.916
	204-126	BILLY E. GOURLEY	0.229
	204-127	GERALD J. DUGGAN	0.229
	204-128	ROBERT A. STENGEL	0.229
	204-129	EDWARD P. CORCORAN	0.229
	204-130	ROSELLE S. BARBER	0.229
	204-131	FRANK A. CONNOR	0.229
	204-132	MERLE MOORE	0.229
	204-133	ALMAN, EVERTT, ERNEST	0.229
	204-134	ALFRED M. CARVAJAL	0.229
	204-135	J. W. COTANT	0.687
	204-136	CHARLES E. ROBERTS	0.229
	204-137	DAVID A. WOOD	0.229
	204-138	DAVID HUBBELL	0.458
	204-139	JOSEPH E. GANT	0.229
	204-140	LEE ROY COUNCIL	1.37
	204-141	FRED A. LEONARD	0.229
	204-142	GRIEG H. CHAPIAN	0.229
	204-143	MAX PEREA	0.229
	204-144	FRED H. SCHNEIDER	0.229
	204-145	ORVILLE MOORE	2.53
	204-146	JAMES E. COWAN	0.229
	204-147	ELDON C. ELLABARGER	0.229
	204-148	JAMES SANCHEZ	0.229
	204-149	MIKE SCHROPP	0.229
	204-150	JERRY MALCOLM RINEHOLD	0.229
	204-151	ROBERT E. McCONAGBY	0.229

CONTINUED →

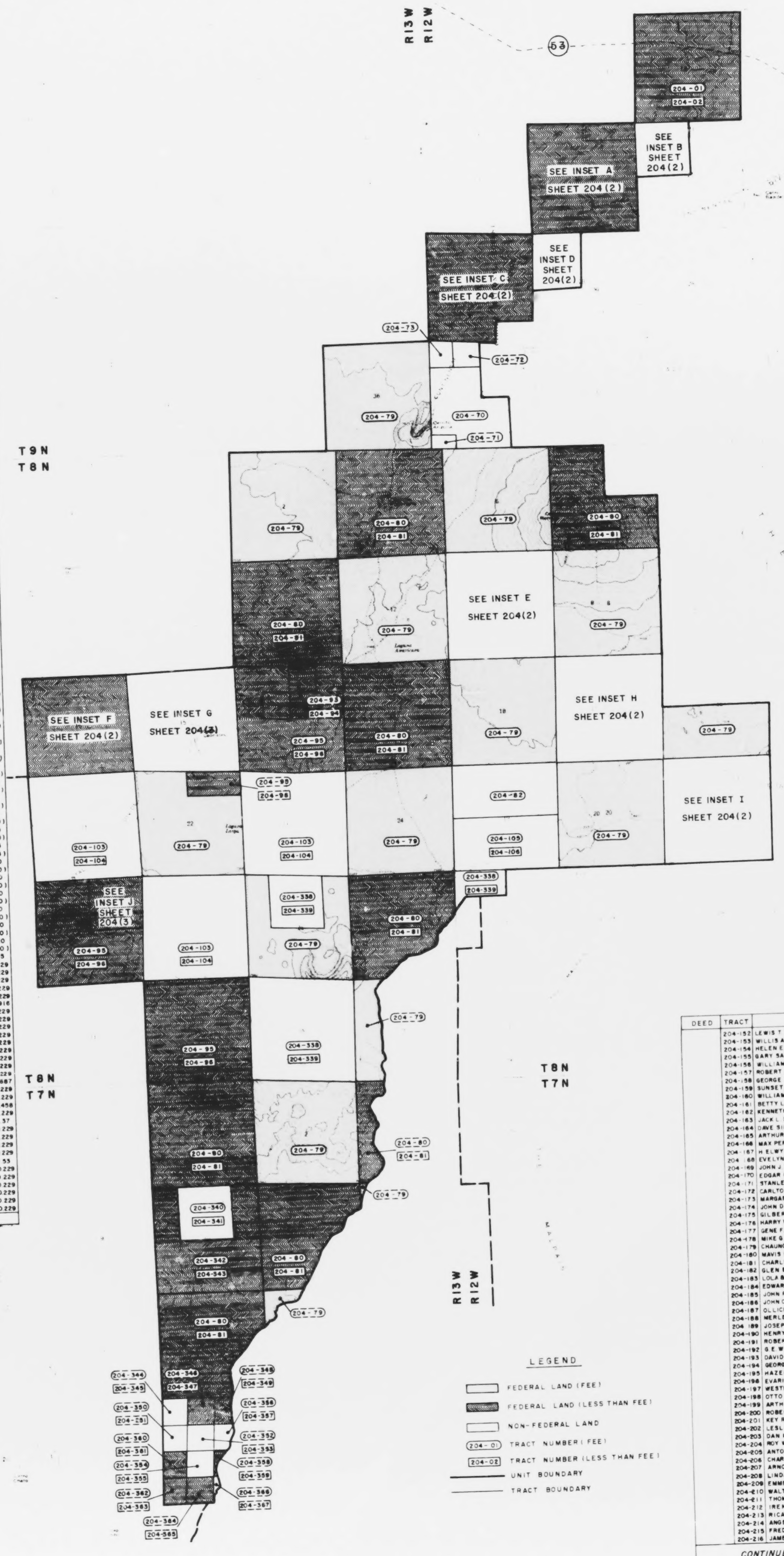
* PRIVATE MINERALS OWERSHIP UNKNOWN

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EL MALPAIS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

INTERIM MANAGEMENT UNITS

CONTINENTAL DIVIDE 204(1)



DEED	TRACT	OWNER	ACRES
	204-152	LEWIS T. DICKENS	0.229
	204-153	WILLIS A. HESTIR	0.229
	204-154	HELEN E. WALKINS	0.229
	204-155	GARY SANCHEZ ET AL	0.229
	204-156	WILLIAM M. WITT	0.229
	204-157	ROBERT A. TERRY	0.229
	204-158	GEORGE W. TREADWELL	0.229
	204-159	SUNSET, INC	0.916
	204-160	WILLIAM A. ODEN	0.229
	204-161	BETTY L. STREET	0.229
	204-162	KENNETH R. MILLER	0.229
	204-163	JACK L. DUSSEAU	0.229
	204-164	DAVE SILVA	0.229
	204-165	ARTHUR B. GUERNSEY	0.229
	204-166	MAX PEREA	0.229
	204-167	H. ELWYN BLAKE	0.229
	204-168	EVELYN TACKETT	0.229
	204-169	JOHN J. BARRY	0.229
	204-170	EDGAR MALLOY	0.229
	204-171	STANLEY B. FEINSTEIN	0.229
	204-172	CARLTON C. HARRINGTON	0.229
	204-173	MARGARETTE O'MALLEY	0.229
	204-174	JOHN D. KEELIN	0.229
	204-175	GILBERT KEMM	0.229
	204-176	HARRY W. SHIELDS	0.229
	204-177	GENE F. BISHOP	0.229
	204-178	MIKE G. RIDLEY	0.229
	204-179	CHAUNCEY L. WALDEN III	0.229
	204-180	MAVIS M. WILLIAMS	0.229
	204-181	CHARLES R. HUTCHINS	0.229
	204-182	GLEN BRECHEISEN	0.229
	204-183	LOLA & DAVIS TAYLOR CAUDILL	0.229
	204-184	EDWARD L. HARMON	0.229
	204-185	JOHN R. PANZ	0.229
	204-186	JOHN C. RHODES	0.229
	204-187	OLLICE L. MATTHEW	0.229
	204-188	MERLE MOORE	0.229
	204-189	JOSEPH L. HOPKINS	0.229
	204-190	HENRY E. LIES	0.229
	204-191	ROBERT R. MEYER	0.229
	204-192	G.E. WILLIAMS	2.06
	204-193	DAVID N. HARSTAD	0.229
	204-194	GEORGE M. AUSTIN	0.229
	204-195	HAZEL M. SMELTZER	0.229
	204-196	EVARISTO L. MARQUEZ	0.229
	204-197	WESTERN LAND BANK	0.229
	204-198	OTTO P. WEBERT	0.229
	204-199	ARTHUR D. UPCHURCH	0.229
	204-200	ROBERT L. ANDERSON	0.229
	204-201	KEY REALTY INC	0.458
	204-202	LESLIE J. HADDER	0.458
	204-203	DAN M. BURROLA	0.229
	204-204	ROY W. DABBS	0.229
	204-205	ANTONIO C. ESPARZA	0.229
	204-206	CHARLES M. YOUNG	0.229
	204-207	ARNOLD N. APPLEBAUM	0.687
	204-208	LINDA S. LAING	0.229
	204-209	EMMETTE N. LANG	0.229
	204-210	WALTER H. GRAHAM	0.229
	204-211	THOMAS R. LAMANCE	0.687
	204-212	IRENE H. KERSTING	0.229
	204-213	RICARDO BEN GURULE	0.229
	204-214	ANGEL Y. SANTISTEVAN	0.229
	204-215	FREDERICK W. CARPENTER	0.229
	204-216	JAMES T. ROACH	0.229

CONTINUED ON SHEET 204(2)

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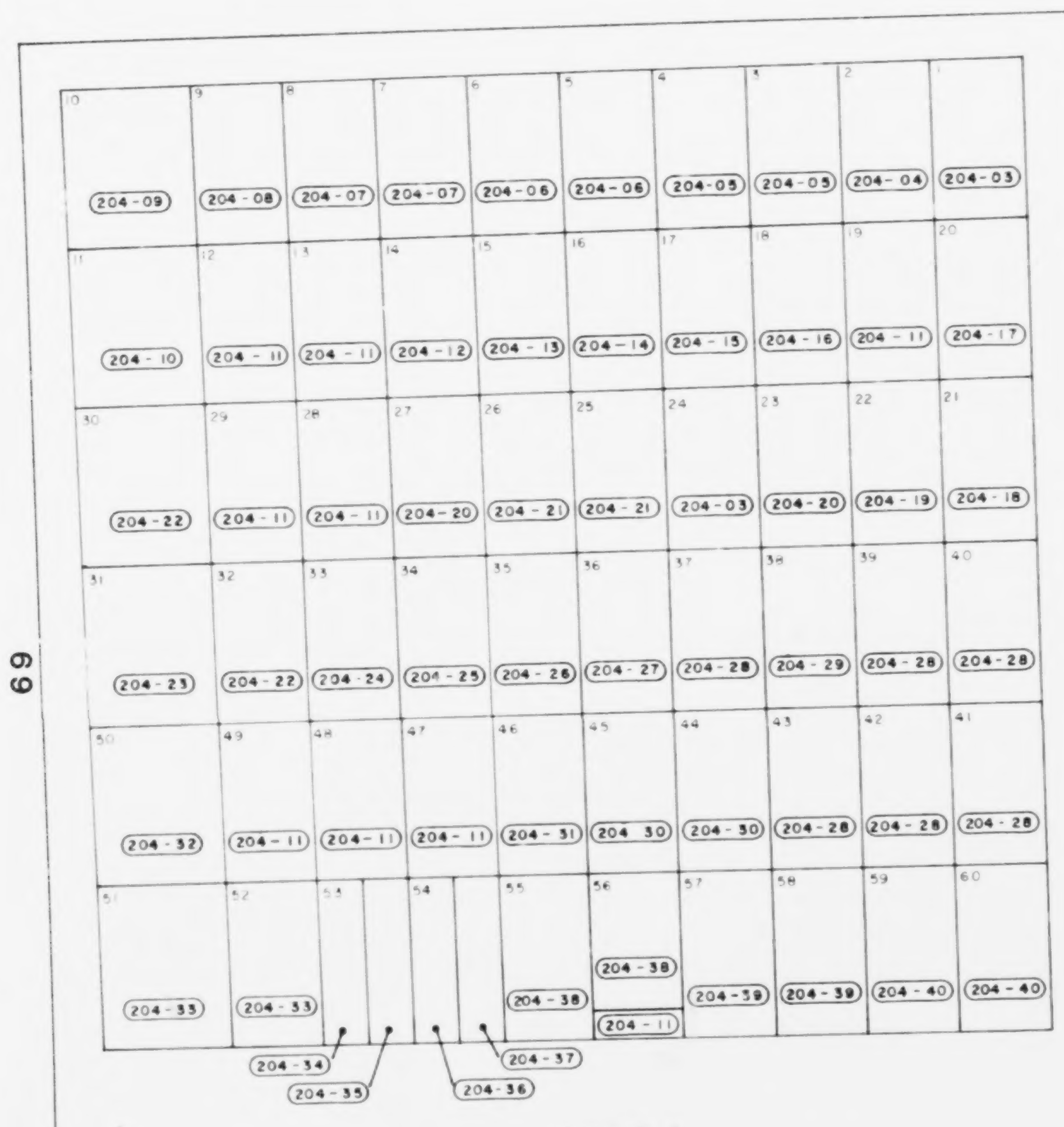
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INSET A
CIBOLA TRAILS NO. 4
T.9N., R.12W., SEC. 20
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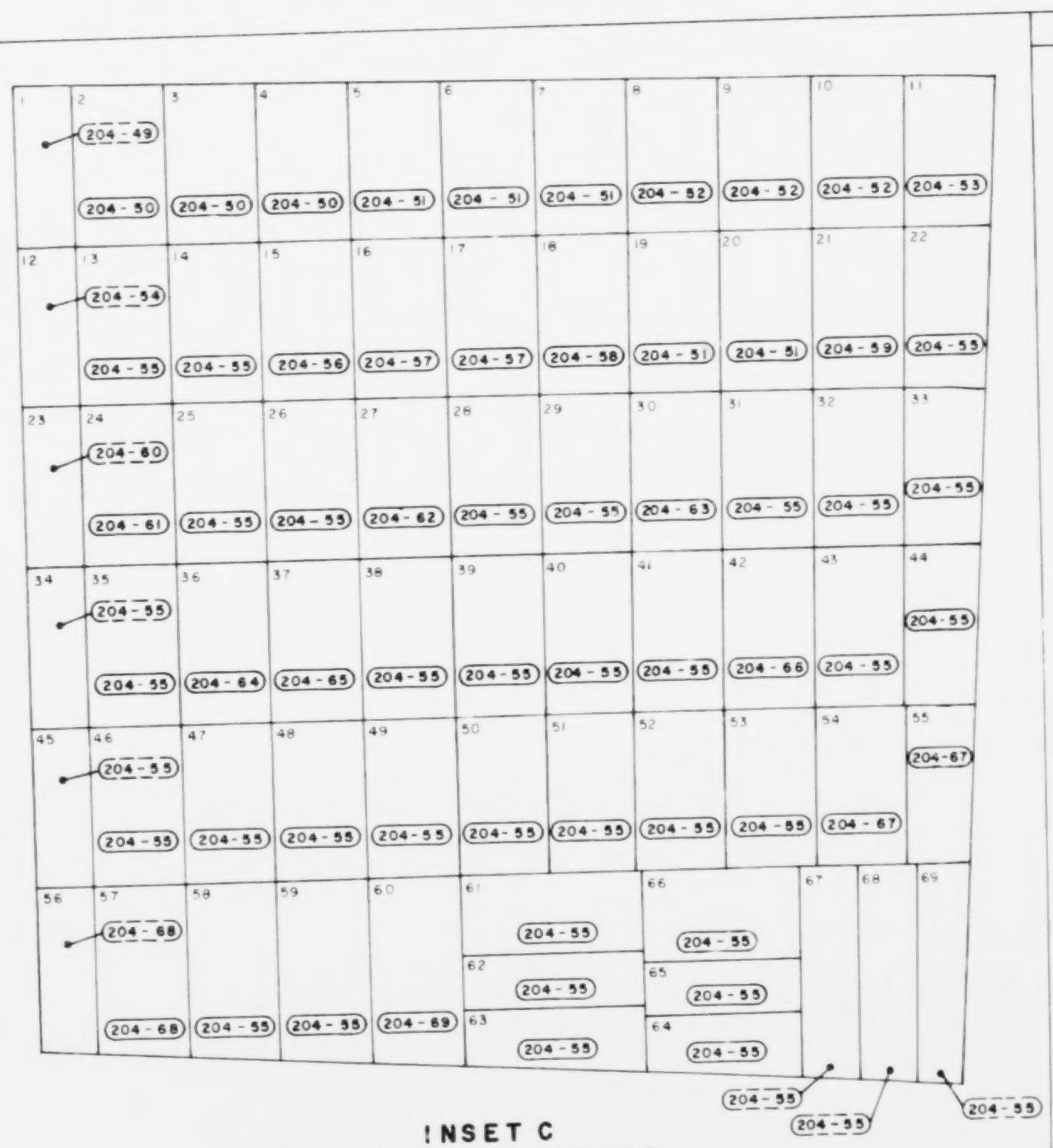
SCALE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INSET C
PONDEROSA TRAILS NO. 2
T.9N., R.12W., SEC. 30
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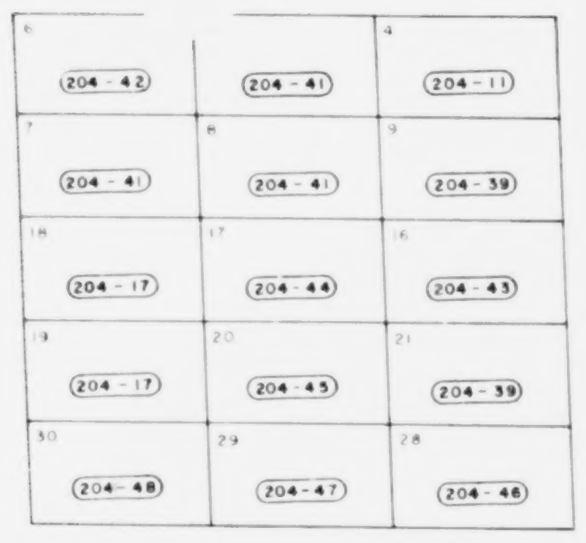
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INSET B
CIBOLA TRAILS NO. 1
T.9N., R.12W., SEC. 21 NW 1/4
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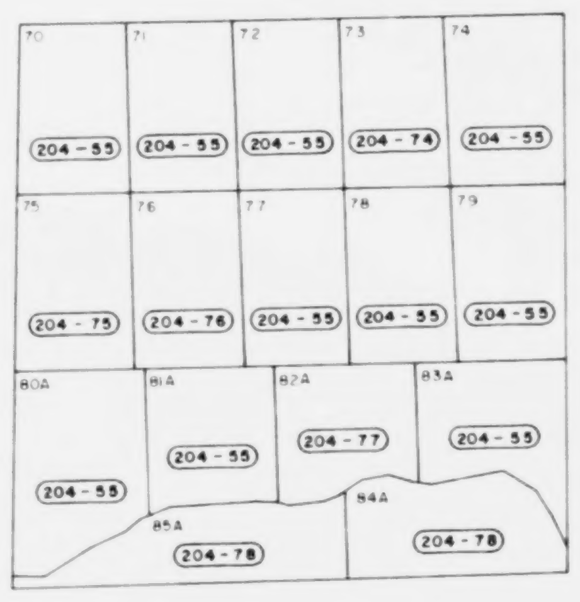
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INSET D
PONDEROSA TRAILS NO. 1
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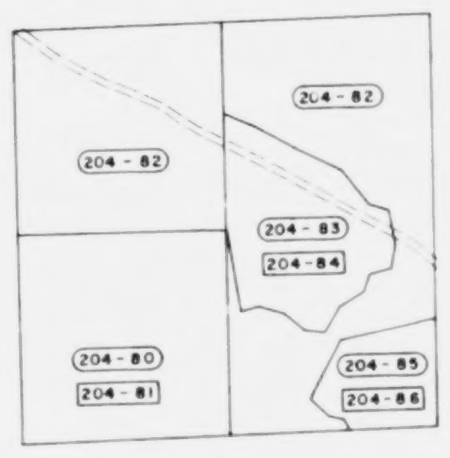
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INSET E
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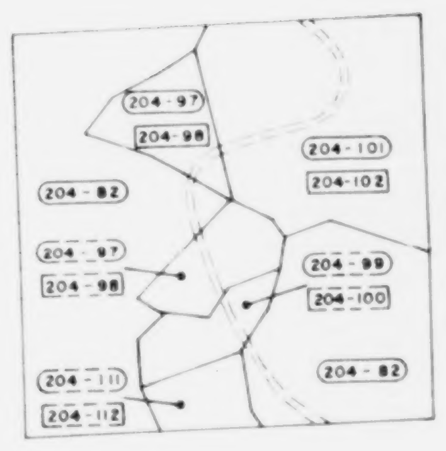
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INSET H
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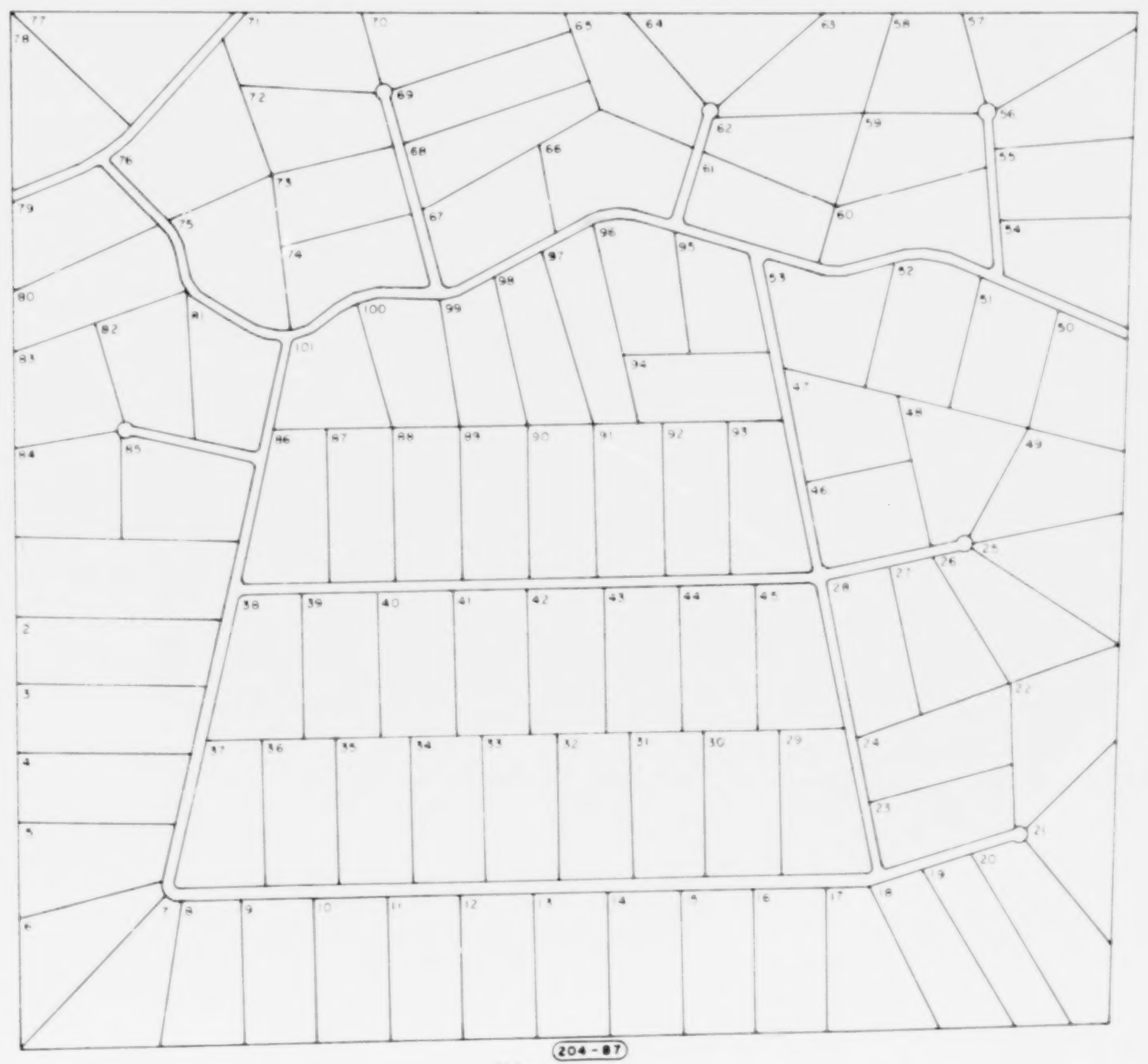
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INSET F
TIERRA VERDE RANCHETTES
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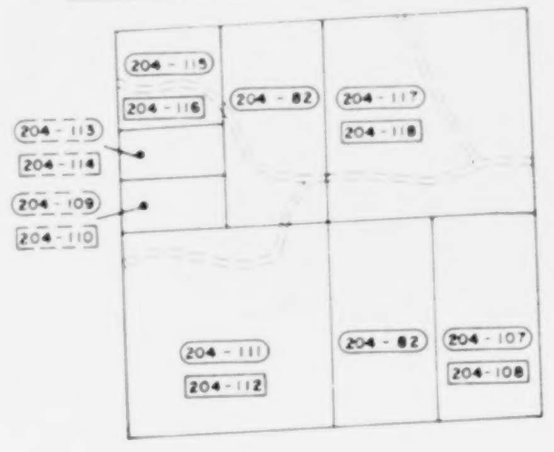
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INSET I
T.8N., R.12W., SEC. 21
0 1 MILE
SCALE

DEED	TRACT	OWNER	ACRES
	204-217	JOSEPH J GORDON	0.229
	204-218	ALVIN E ALBRIGHT	0.229
	204-219	FRANKLIN E BABB	0.229
	204-220	FRED R MITZEN	0.229
	204-221	LOUIS L GONZALES	0.229
	204-222	DR GERALD COOPER	0.458
	204-223	SALLY S SHERMAN	0.687
	204-224	RUDY A. ANAYA	0.229
	204-225	WILFORD R CLAIR	0.229
	204-226	JAMES M GRIMES	0.229
	204-227	ROSS J SINKEY	0.229
	204-228	EL MORRO EST TALAVERA CORP	0.458
	204-229	CECIL M MORGAN	0.229
	204-230	LEON E FRIEND	0.229
	204-231	JOE TURNER	0.458
	204-232	FRANK P BRIGGS	0.229
	204-233	STEPHEN JAMES TOOTHMAN	0.229
	204-234	MAX PEREA	0.229
	204-235	JOHN T TIGGS	0.229
	204-236	WALTER E EPSOM	0.229
	204-237	BARBARA E WRIGHT	0.229
	204-238	LESLIE J HADDEN	0.916
	204-239	CHARLES B LEWIS	0.229
	204-240	CLIFFORD M MICHAEL	0.229
	204-241	ALFRED R YOUNG	0.229
	204-242	BYRON D BEELER TRUSTEE	2.29
	204-243	STANLEY KOTOVSKY	0.229
	204-244	ERNEST E WILLIAMS	0.229
	204-245	ARTHUR COX	0.229
	204-246	WILLIAM STRICKLEN	0.229
	204-247	ROBERT C SMITH	0.229
	204-248	CHARLES H LAURENCE	0.229
	204-249	GLEN T CARPENTER	0.458
	204-250	THE CLEAR CORP	0.229
	204-251	ARVOL S KETCHEM	0.458
	204-252	LAURENCE E MAY	0.229
	204-253	BILLY E GAURLEY	0.229
	204-254	JAMES J CLARKE	0.229
	204-255	DAVID ORTIZ	0.229
	204-256	NORMA TAYLOR	0.229
	204-257	DANIEL R ANDERSON	6.47
	204-258	JOHN F SPENCER	0.229
	204-259	JERRY HUDDLESTON	0.229
	204-260	RICHARD D ANDERSON	0.458
	204-261	LEE EWING	0.229
	204-262	JOSEPH MARTORAMA	0.687
	204-263	ROBERT M GREEN	0.229
	204-264	MIRIAM MILLER	0.229
	204-265	ROBERT A STENZEL	0.458
	204-266	ROBERT L LESLIE	0.229
	204-267	JERRY L JANOSEK	0.229
	204-268	W ELLIS NEAL	0.229
	204-269	EDWARD HUDSON	0.229
	204-270	MARTHA C LANG	0.458
	204-271	JOHN H ROBERTS	0.229
	204-272	JOE S CHAVEZ	0.229
	204-273	THORNTON D SCHWANK	0.229
	204-274	JOHN R MORA	0.229
	204-275	THEODORE M MONTOYA	0.229
	204-276	H G BOXBERGER	0.229
	204-277	STEPHEN B DUNAGAN	0.229
	204-278	FREEDOM CHURCH	1.15
	204-279	CARMEN V ORTIZ Y DAVIS	0.229
	204-280	LEROY O BACA	4.12
	204-281	HARVEY FRUMAN	0.229
	204-282	JAMES L DINGUS	0.229
	204-283	DARLENE DORRANCE	0.229
	204-284	JOE MORALES	0.229
	204-285	FRED E HERRERA	0.229
	204-286	JOE O GRIEGO	0.229
	204-287	SUZANNE METZGER	0.687
	204-288	MARGARET M EVANS	0.229
	204-289	C W HOWELL	0.229
	204-290	ALLAN S GOTTLIEB	0.229
	204-291	JOSEPH T McDANIEL	0.229
	204-292	PABLO A LUCERO JR	0.229
	204-293	FLOYD H BUTTERFIELD	0.229
	204-294	SARAH GRACE DURAN	0.229
	204-295	JOYCE M WILLIAMS	0.687
	204-296	JOHN E SWEENEY	0.229
	204-297	DOUGLAS KIESEWETTER JR	0.229
	204-298	R R PYLE	0.229
	204-299	LLOYD B FEIND	0.229
	204-300	JOSEPH F MONACK	0.229
	204-301	TRUETT L BLACK	0.229
	204-302	AUDREY GEIS	0.229
	204-303	EL MORRO EST TALAVERA CORP	0.229
	204-304	JOHN L BLACKMAN	0.229
	204-305	AXEL E BOLIN	0.229
	204-306	WILLIAM J SCHUTZ	0.229
	204-307	SIMON J THOMAS	0.229
	204-308	ROBERT C SYBRANT	0.229
	204-309	DANIEL L MERKEL	0.229
	204-310	JOHN J JEWETT	0.229
	204-311	CARL L WELCH	0.229
	204-312	SECUDINO MONTOYA	0.229
	204-313	CANDELARIO DURAN	0.229
	204-314	CHARLES LAMANCE	0.687
	204-315	KENNETH S WATT	0.229
	204-316	JAMES H MORGAN	0.229
	204-317	CHASE V MAGNUSON	0.463
	204-318	DANIEL MARTINEZ	0.229
	204-319	THE HAGAR GROUP	11.68
	204-320	M J B LTD	8.02
	204-321	JOHN HERFURTH	0.458
	204-322	DAVID S GERLACH	2.29
	204-323	AMERICAN FINANCIAL PROT CORP	0.229
	204-324	CLAUDE W SHERMAN	1.37
	204-325	JEFF SAATHOZZ	1.83
	204-326	RAY LEVERT	0.687
	204-327	KENNETH M VIDAR	1.21
	204-328	CARILYNN PACE	11.68
	204-329	GARY PAUL LOYD	2.29
	204-330	GLEN E LOYD	0.229
	204-331	ROBERT J WOODS	0.229
	204-332	PETE HOYT	0.229
	204-333	SHIRLEY ANN PINT	0.916
	204-334	INTERPRES PROPERTIES	0.458
	204-335	DONALD EYMANN	0.458
	204-336	DON EYMANN	1.97
	204-337	RONALD F JOHNSON	0.264
	204-338	MICHAEL MECHEMBIER	88.17
	204-339	UNKNOWN MIN	(88.17)
	204-340	LEWIS J ANGELL JR	160.00
	204-341	UNKNOWN	(160.00)
	204-342	LEWIS J ANGELL JR	480.00
	204-343	BLM	(480.00)
	204-344	CECIL MOORE C/O CLYDE CLARK	40.00
	204-345	UNKNOWN	(40.00)
	204-346	CLYDE CLARK	40.00
	204-347	BLM	(40.00)
	204-348	CECIL MOORE C/O S T BUSTOS	26.55
	204-349	BLM	(26.55)
	204-350	JERRY MONTOYA	40.00
	204-351	UNKNOWN	(40.00)
	204-352	WILLIAM D SOULSKY	40.00
	204-353	UNKNOWN	(40.00)
	204-354	WILLIAM D SOULSKY	40.00
	204-355	BLM	(40.00)
	204-356	MIKE SAVACHECK	26.55
	204-357	UNKNOWN	(26.55)
	204-358	CECIL MOORE	12.5
	204-359	BLM	(12.5)
	204-360	VIRGINIA LEIGH HAAS	40.00
	204-361	BLM	(40.00)
	204-362	JACK FARLEY	40.00
	204-363	BLM	(40.00)
	204-364	NESTOR A GRIEGO	40.00
	204-365	BLM	(40.00)
	204-366	ELINOR GALBRAITH	3.96
	204-367	BLM	(3.96)
	204-368	PAUL E SEALS	0.229

UNITED STATES
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EL MALPAIS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

INTERIM MANAGEMENT UNITS

CONTINENTAL DIVIDE 204(2)

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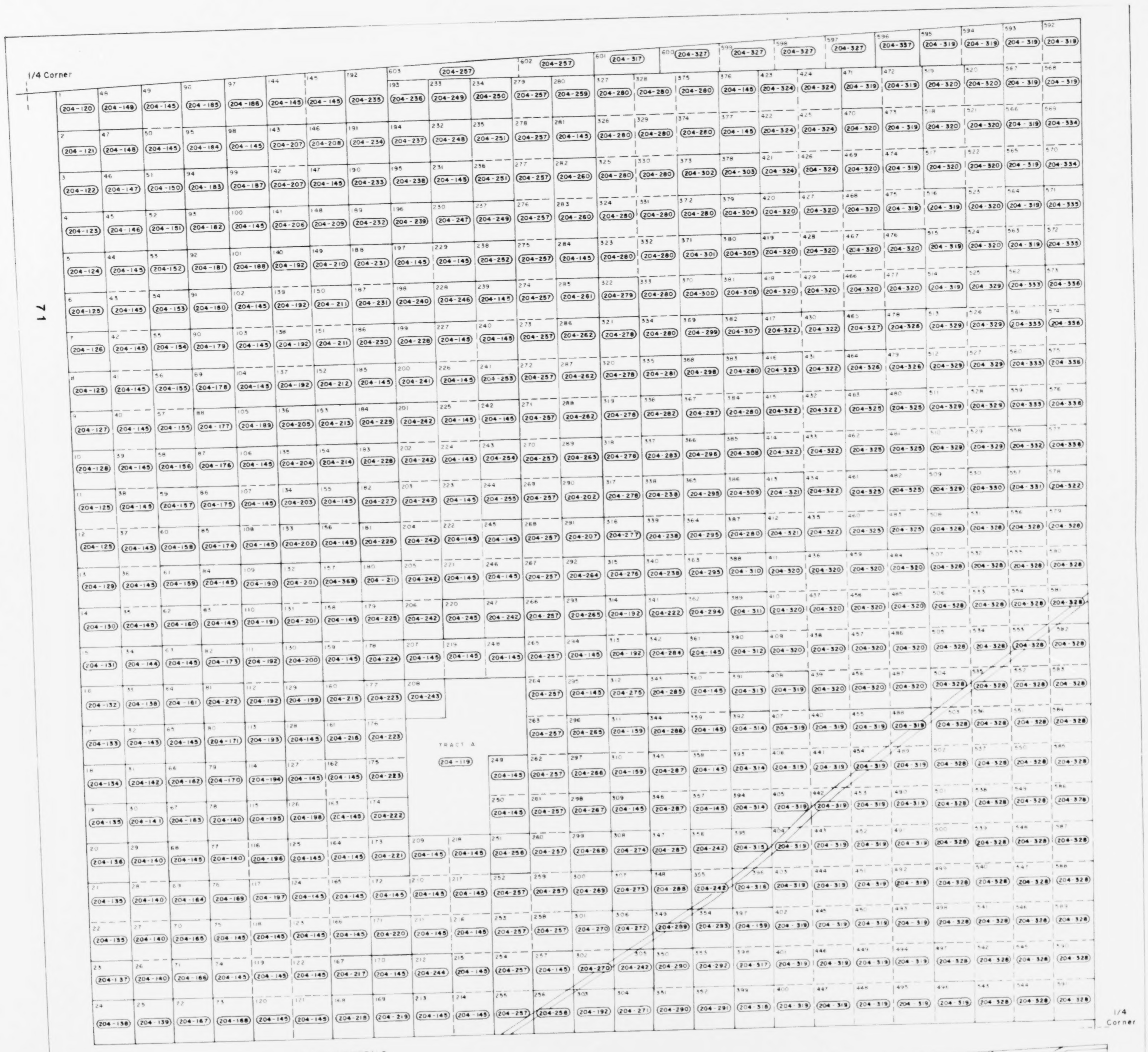
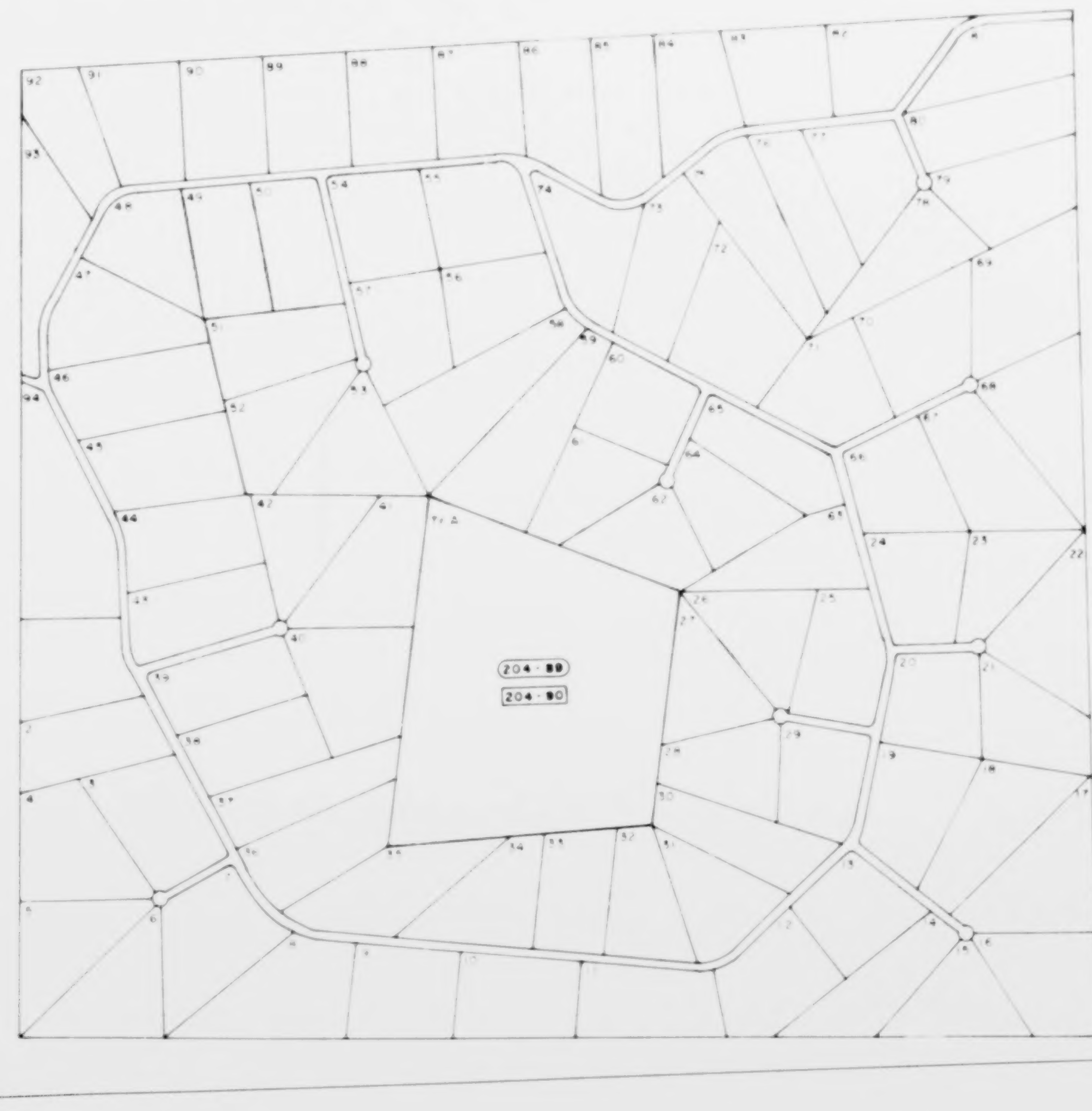


ALL BLM MINERALS

INSET J
EL MORRO ESTATES UNIT I
T 8 N, R 13 W, SEC 28 NE 1/4
100 0 100 200 FEET
SCALE

ALL (204-91) [204-92]
EXCLUDING TRACT A

INSET G
TIERRA VERDE RANCHETTES
T 8 N, R 13 W, SEC. 15
400 0 400 800 FEET
SCALE



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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EL MALPAIS
NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA
INTERIM MANAGEMENT UNITS

CONTINENTAL DIVIDE 204(3)

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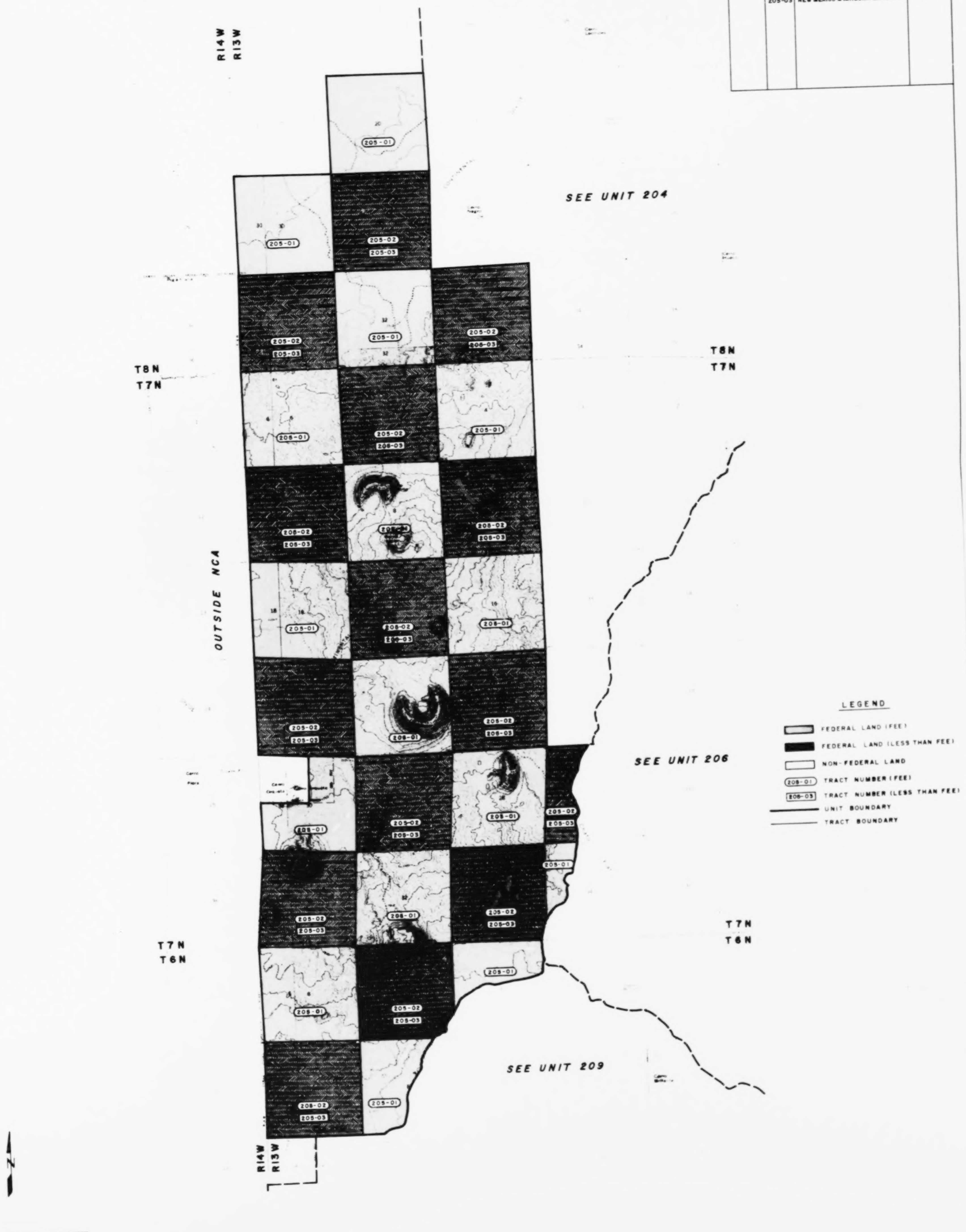
DEED	TRACT	OWNER	ACRES
	205-01	BLM	8820.21
	205-02	BLM	9098.11
	205-03	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	(9098.11)


R14W
R13W
SEE UNIT 204
T8N
T7N
OUTSIDE NCA
205-01
205-02
205-03
SEE UNIT 206
T7N
T6N
SEE UNIT 209
N
LEGEND
▨ FEDERAL LAND (FEE)
■ FEDERAL LAND (LESS THAN FEE)
□ NON-FEDERAL LAND
205-01 TRACT NUMBER (FEE)
205-03 TRACT NUMBER (LESS THAN FEE)
UNIT BOUNDARY
TRACT BOUNDARY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EL MALPAIS
NATIONAL CONSERVATION
AREA

INTERIM MANAGEMENT UNITS

CHAIN OF CRATERS WSA 205

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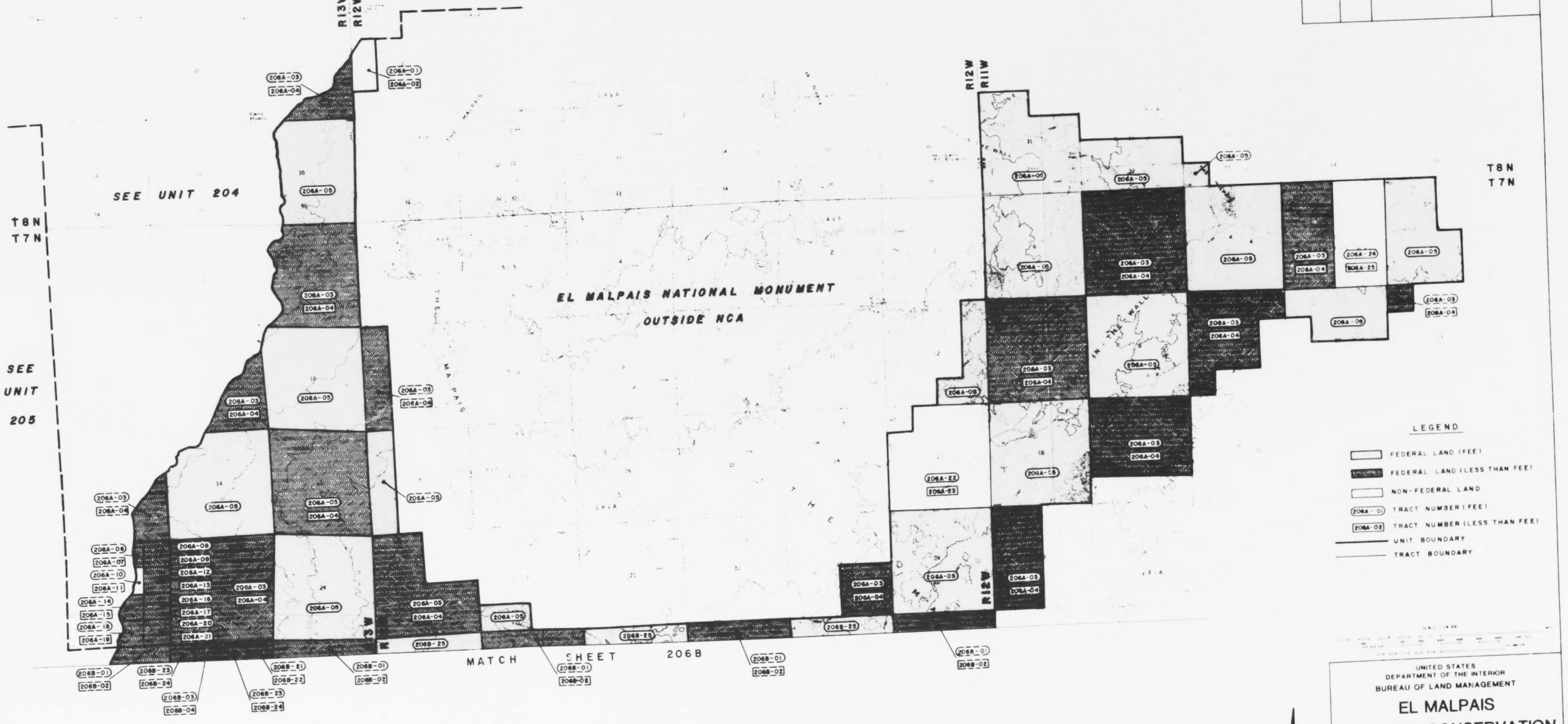
DEED	TRACT	OWNER	ACRES
	206A-01	MICHAEL MECHEMBIER	70.66
	206A-02	UNKNOWN	(70.66)
	206A-03	BLM	5,788.49
	206A-04	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	(5,788.49)
	206A-05	BLM	7,536.24
	206A-06	CECIL MOORE ESTATE C/O S.T. [illegible]	13.49
	206A-07	BLM	(13.49)
	206A-08	GLEN SIMPKINS	40.00
	206A-09	BLM	(40.00)
	206A-10	MIKE SAVACHECK	12.86
	206A-11	UNKNOWN	(12.86)
	206A-12	ILA TAYLOR WELLS	40.00
	206A-13	BLM	(40.00)
	206A-14	CECIL MOORE	27.50
	206A-15	BLM	(27.50)
	206A-16	CLIFFORD LEAR	40.00
	206A-17	BLM	(40.00)
	206A-18	ELINOR GALBRAITH	36.04
	206A-19	BLM	(36.04)
	206A-20	DONALD WHITE	40.00
	206A-21	BLM	(40.00)
	206A-22	KING BROS	600.00
	206A-23	UNKNOWN	(600.00)
	206A-24	KING BROS	319.60
	206A-25	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	(319.60)
	206B-01 206B-02 206B-03 206B-04 206B-21 206B-22 206B-23 206B-24 206B-25	*SEE WEST MALPAIS WILDERNESS 206B*	


R13W
R12W
SEE UNIT 204
T8N
T7N
SEE UNIT 205
EL MALPAIS NATIONAL MONUMENT
OUTSIDE NCA
R12W
R11W
T8N
T7N
MATCH SHEET 206B
LEGEND
FEDERAL LAND (FEE)
FEDERAL LAND (LESS THAN FEE)
NON-FEDERAL LAND
206A-01 TRACT NUMBER (FEE)
206A-02 TRACT NUMBER (LESS THAN FEE)
UNIT BOUNDARY
TRACT BOUNDARY
N

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EL MALPAIS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

INTERIM MANAGEMENT UNITS

WEST MALPAIS WILDERNESS 206A

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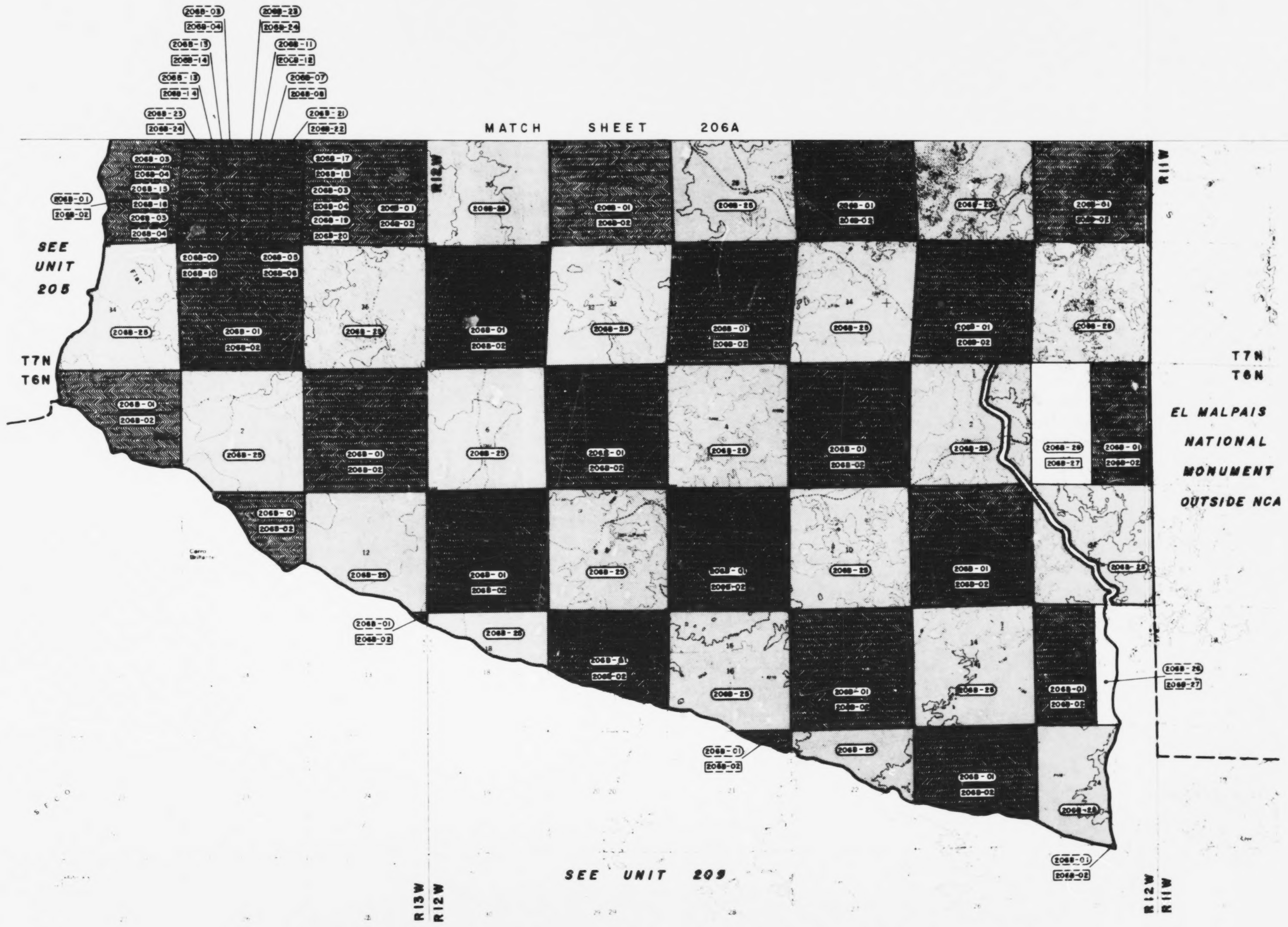
DEED	TRACT	OWNER	ACRES
	206B-01	BLM	12,029.65
	206B-02	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	(12,029.65)
	206B-03	ORVILLE MOORE	160.00
	206B-04	BLM	(160.00)
	206B-05	JOHN STORER	40.00
	206B-06	BLM	(40.00)
	206B-07	ART ZAMORA	40.00
	206B-08	BLM	(40.00)
	206B-09	VAUGH BRAGG	40.00
	206B-10	BLM	(40.00)
	206B-11	MILTON MONTANO JR.	40.00
	206B-12	BLM	(40.00)
	206B-13	CECIL MOORE	80.00
	206B-14	BLM	(80.00)
	206B-15	JAMES BENDER	40.00
	206B-16	BLM	(40.00)
	206B-17	JAMES R STANTON & RENE PAINTER	40.00
	206B-18	BLM	(40.00)
	206B-19	PENTECOSTAL CHURCH OF GOD	40.00
	206B-20	BLM	(40.00)
	206B-21	WAYNE COLERE	40.00
	206B-22	BLM	(40.00)
	206B-23	VERNE R WOODS	80.00
	206B-24	BLM	(80.00)
	206B-25	BLM	12,002.68
	206B-26	KING BROS.	423.33
	206B-27	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	(423.33)


MATCH SHEET 206A
SEE UNIT 205
T7N
T6N
R13W
R12W
R11W
EL MALPAIS NATIONAL MONUMENT OUTSIDE NCA
SEE UNIT 209
206B-01
206B-02
206B-25
206B-26
206B-27

LEGEND

☐	FEDERAL LAND (FEE)
■	FEDERAL LAND (LESS THAN FEE)
☐	NON-FEDERAL LAND
(206B-01)	TRACT NUMBER (FEE)
[206-02]	TRACT NUMBER (LESS THAN FEE)
━━━	UNIT BOUNDARY
───	TRACT BOUNDARY

SCALE 1:24 000

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EL MALPAIS
NATIONAL CONSERVATION
AREA
INTERIM MANAGEMENT UNITS

WEST MALPAIS WILDERNESS 206B

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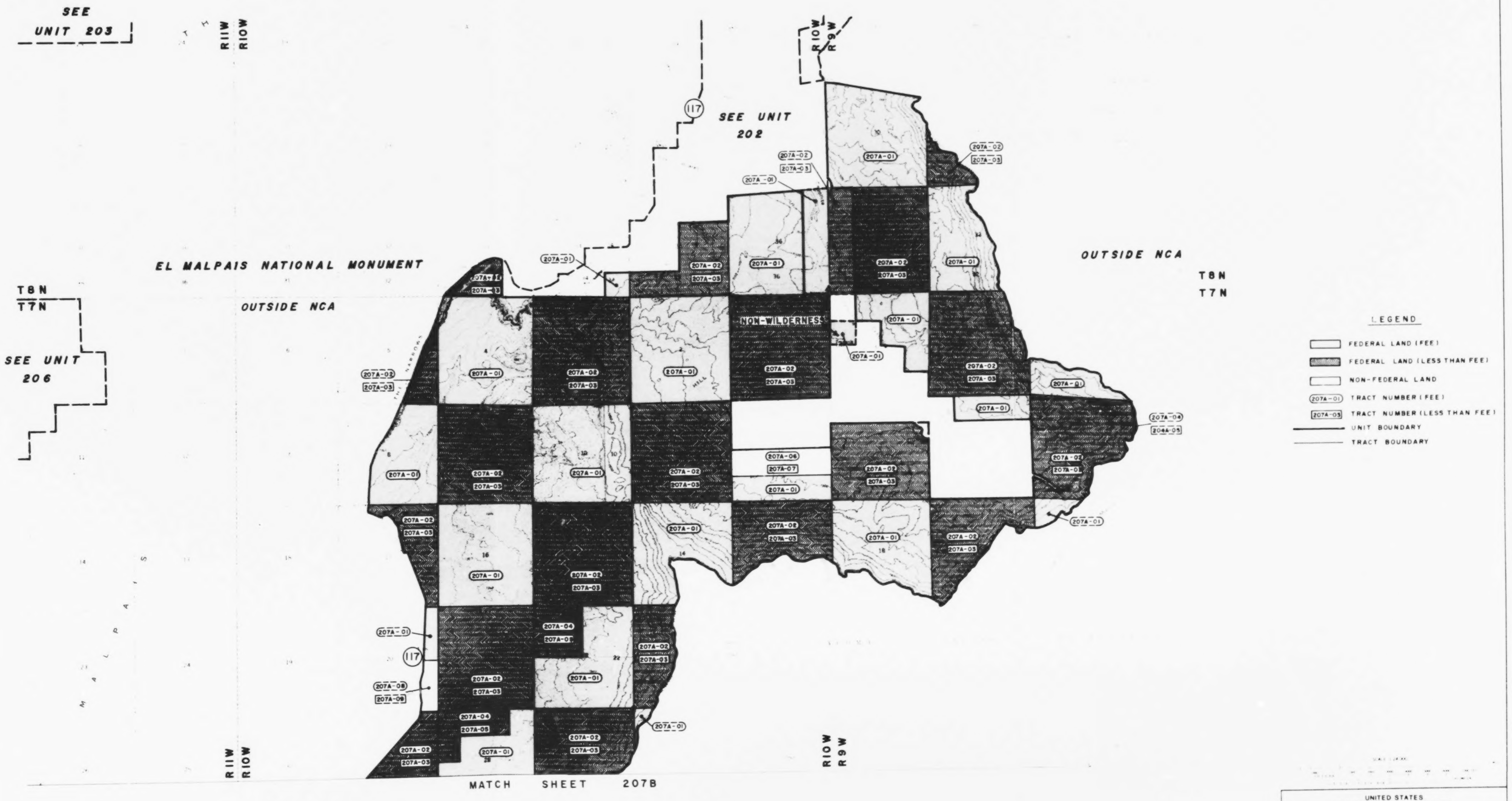
DEED	TRACT	OWNER	ACRES
	207A-01	BLM	7,483.56
	207A-02	BLM	8,927.66
	207A-03	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	(8,927.66)
	207A-04	BLM	151.44
	207A-05	UNKNOWN	(151.44)
	207A-06	JOSEFITA CANDELARIA	160.00
	207A-07	UNKNOWN	(160.00)
	207A-08	KING BROS.	54.09
	207A-09	UNKNOWN	(54.09)


SEE UNIT 203
R11W R10W
SEE UNIT 202
117
R10W R9W
EL MALPAIS NATIONAL MONUMENT
OUTSIDE NCA
T8N T7N
SEE UNIT 206
OUTSIDE NCA
T8N T7N
NON-WILDERNESS
207A-01
207A-02
207A-03
207A-04
207A-05
207A-06
207A-07
207A-08
207A-09
R11W R10W
R10W R9W
MATCH SHEET 207B
LEGEND
FEDERAL LAND (FEE)
FEDERAL LAND (LESS THAN FEE)
NON-FEDERAL LAND
207A-01 TRACT NUMBER (FEE)
207A-05 TRACT NUMBER (LESS THAN FEE)
UNIT BOUNDARY
TRACT BOUNDARY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

EL MALPAIS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

INTERIM MANAGEMENT UNITS

CEBOLLA WILDERNESS 207A

best copy available

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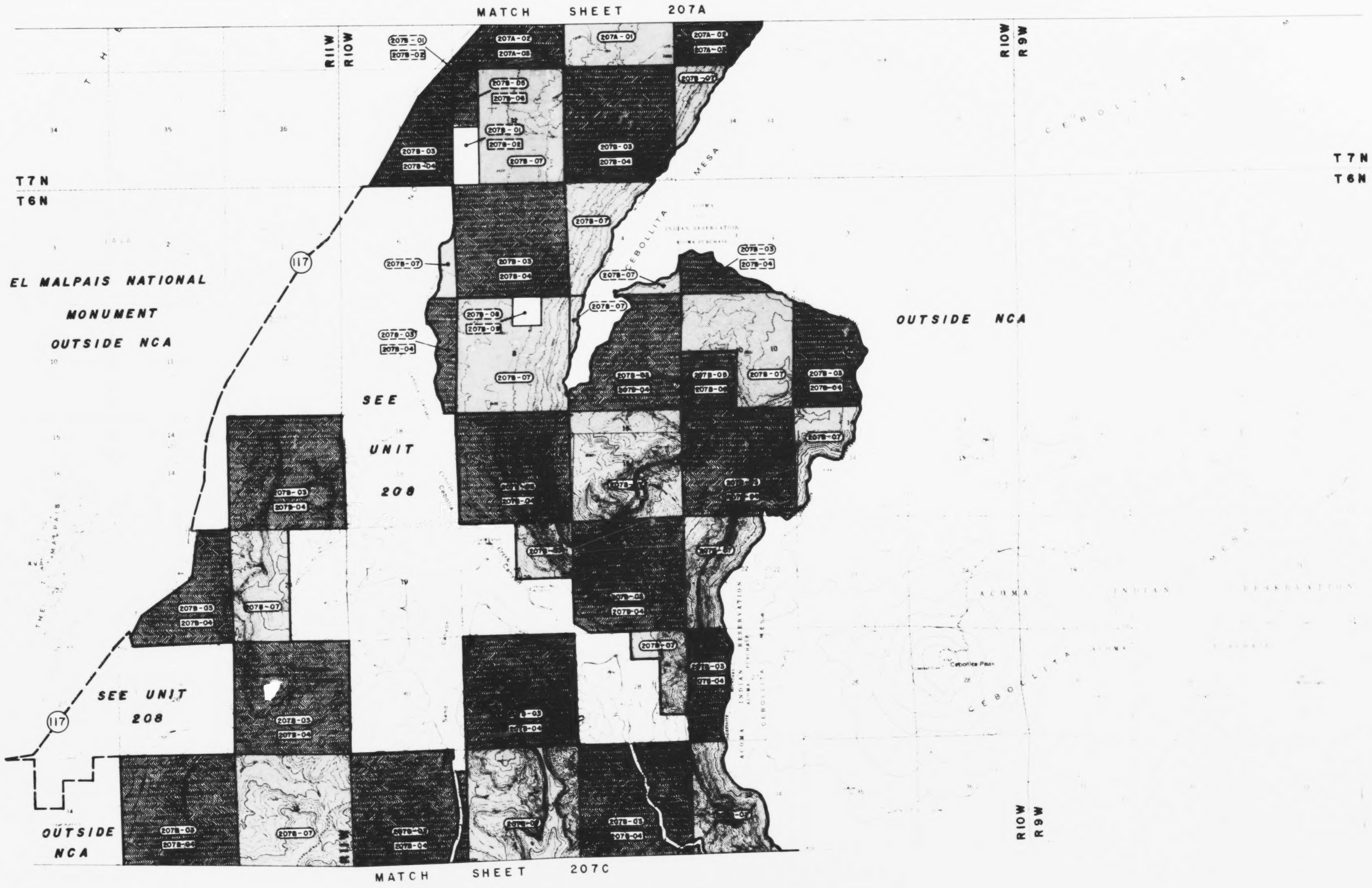
DEED	TRACT	OWNER	ACRES
	207A-01 207A-02 207A-03	*SEE CEBOLLA WILDERNESS 207A*	
	207B-01	KING BROS	81.81
	207B-02	UNKNOWN	(81.81)
	207B-03	BLM	8,872.55
	207B-04	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	(8,872.55)
	207B-05	BLM	240.00
	207B-06	UNKNOWN	(240.00)
	207B-07	BLM	5,390.77
	207B-08	OTERO, MARIANO, HEIRS OF	40.00
	207B-09	UNKNOWN	(40.00)


MATCH SHEET 207A
R11W
R10W
R10W
R9W
T7N
T6N
T7N
T6N
EL MALPAIS NATIONAL MONUMENT OUTSIDE NCA
117
SEE UNIT 208
SEE UNIT 208
OUTSIDE NCA
OUTSIDE NCA
CEBOLLITA MESA
ACOMA INDIAN RESERVATION
CEBOLLITA MESA
207A-01
207A-02
207A-03
207B-01
207B-02
207B-03
207B-04
207B-05
207B-06
207B-07
207B-08
207B-09
R10W
R9W
MATCH SHEET 207C

LEGEND

☐	FEDERAL LAND (FEE)
■	FEDERAL LAND (LESS THAN FEE)
☐	NON-FEDERAL LAND
(207B - 01)	TRACT NUMBER (FEE)
[207B-02]	TRACT NUMBER (LESS THAN FEE)
━	UNIT BOUNDARY
─	TRACT BOUNDARY

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EL MALPAIS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

INTERIM MANAGEMENT UNITS

CEBOLLA WILDERNESS 207B

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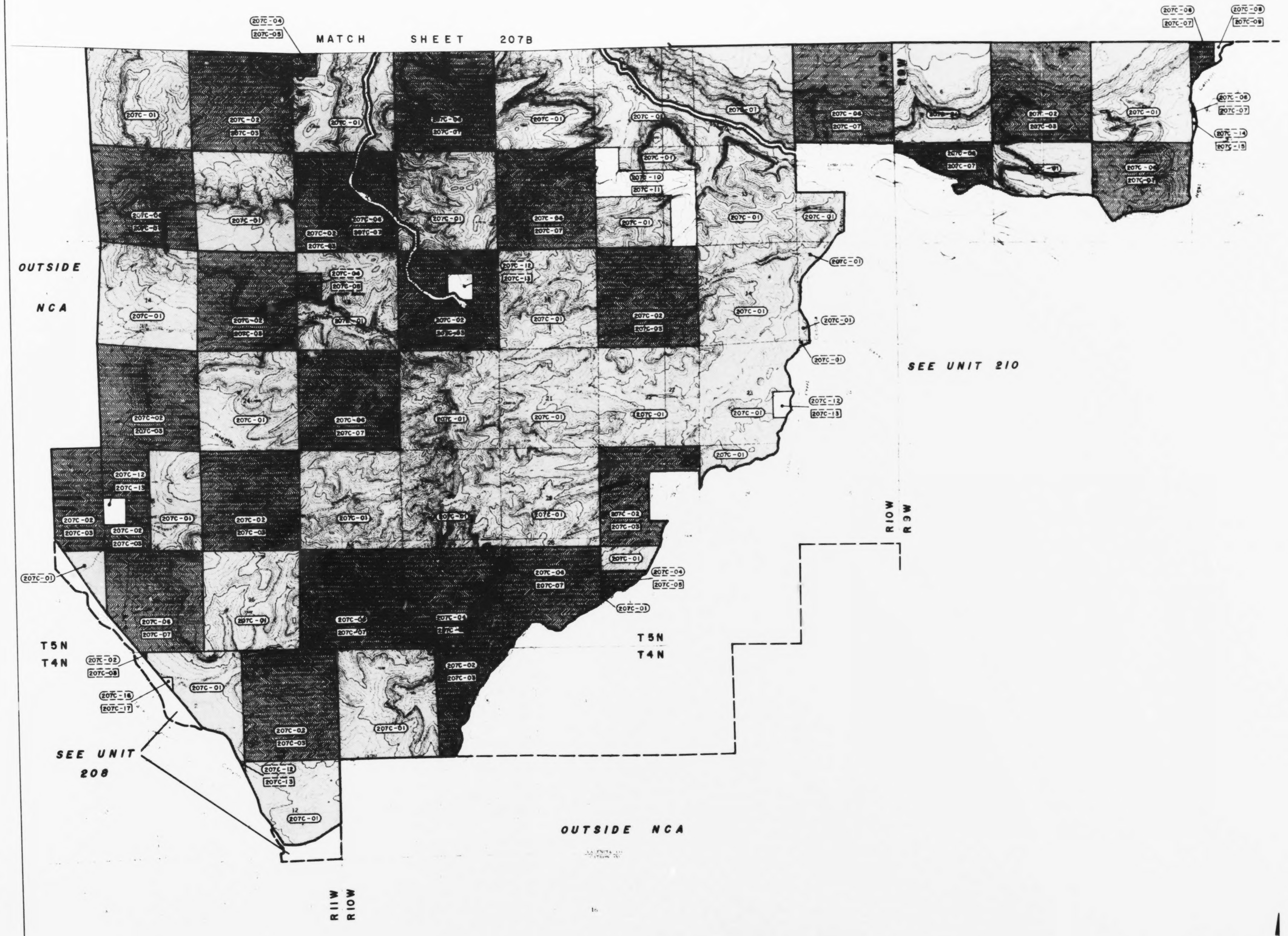
DEED	TRACT	OWNER	ACRES
	207C-01	BLM	17,554.41
	207C-02	BLM	6,634.27
	207C-03	UNKNOWN	(6,634.27)
	207C-04	KING BROS.	772.82
	207C-05	BLM	(772.82)
	207C-06	BLM	6,058.01
	207C-07	CERRILLOS LAND CO.	(6,058.01)
	207C-08	MICHAEL MECHENBIER	9.12
	207C-09	CERRILLOS LAND CO.	(9.12)
	207C-10	PHILLIP SAVAGE	280.00
	207C-11	UNKNOWN	(280.00)
	207C-12	KING BROS.	109.51
	207C-13	UNKNOWN	(109.51)
	207C-14	KING BROS.	4.05
	207C-15	CERRILLOS LAND CO.	(4.05)
	207C-16	UNKNOWN	5.20
	207C-17	UNKNOWN	(5.20)


MATCH SHEET 207B
OUTSIDE NCA
SEE UNIT 210
R10W
R9W
T5N
T4N
SEE UNIT 208
OUTSIDE NCA
R11W
R10W
207C-01
207C-02
207C-03
207C-04
207C-05
207C-06
207C-07
207C-08
207C-09
207C-10
207C-11
207C-12
207C-13
207C-14
207C-15
207C-16
207C-17

LEGEND

- ▭ FEDERAL LAND (FEE)
- ▨ FEDERAL LAND (LESS THAN FEE)
- ▭ NON-FEDERAL LAND
- (207C-01) TRACT NUMBER (FEE)
- [207C-03] TRACT NUMBER (LESS THAN FEE)
- ━ UNIT BOUNDARY
- ─ TRACT BOUNDARY

UNITED STATES
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EL MALPAIS
NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA
INTERIM MANAGEMENT UNITS

CEBOLLA WILDERNESS 207 C

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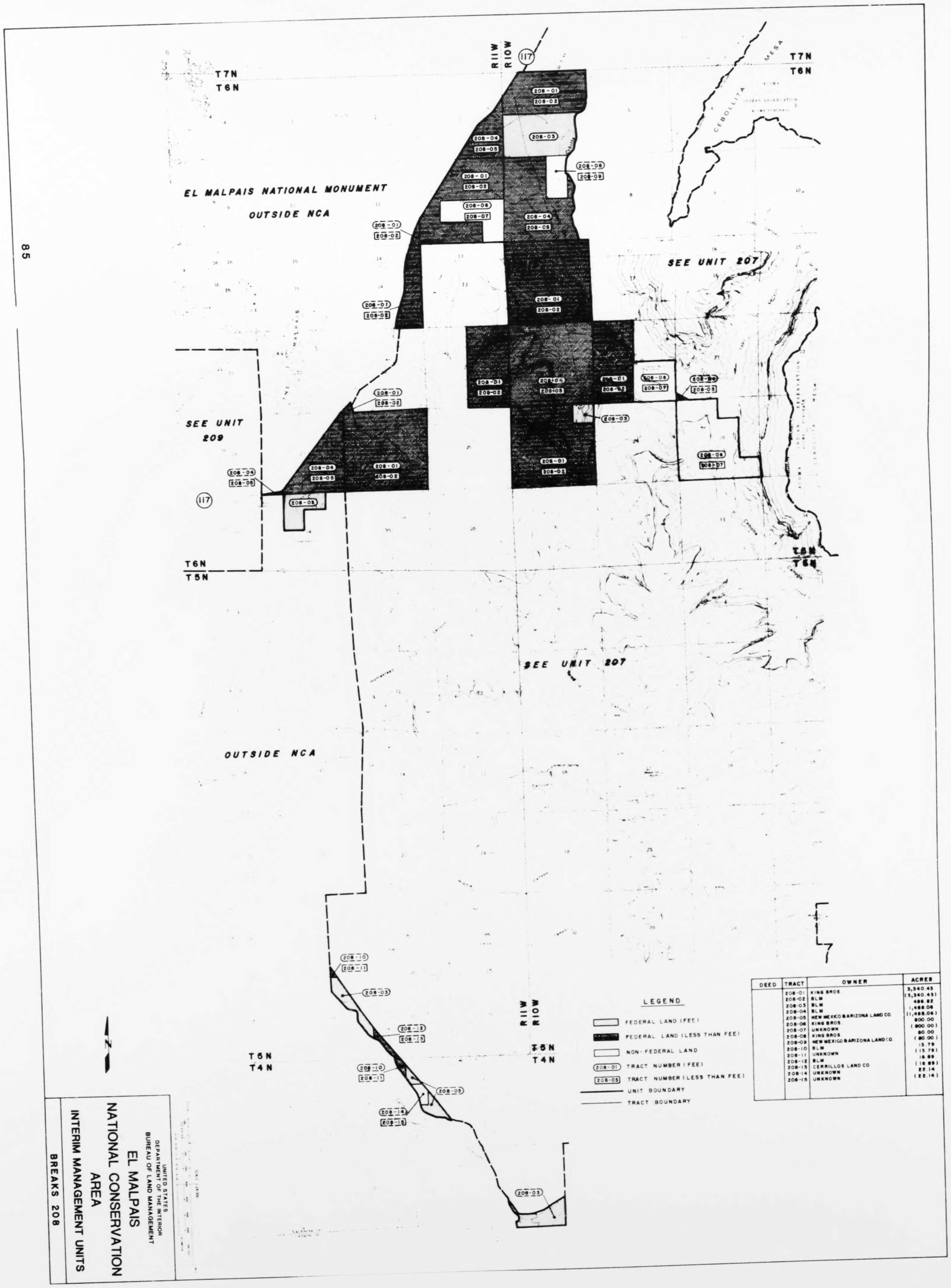
T7N
T6N
R11W
R10W
117
CEBOLLITA MESA
EL MALPAIS NATIONAL MONUMENT
OUTSIDE NCA
SEE UNIT 207
SEE UNIT 209
117
T6N
T5N
SEE UNIT 207
OUTSIDE NCA
208-01
208-02
208-03
208-04
208-05
208-06
208-07
208-08
208-09
208-10
208-11
208-12
208-13
208-14
208-15
R11W
R10W
T5N
T4N
T5N
T4N
N

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EL MALPAIS
NATIONAL CONSERVATION
AREA
INTERIM MANAGEMENT UNITS

BREAKS 208

LEGEND

- ☐ FEDERAL LAND (FEE)
- ■ FEDERAL LAND (LESS THAN FEE)
- ☐ NON-FEDERAL LAND
- (208-01) TRACT NUMBER (FEE)
- [208-03] TRACT NUMBER (LESS THAN FEE)
- UNIT BOUNDARY
- TRACT BOUNDARY

DEED	TRACT	OWNER	ACRES
	208-01	KING BROS.	3,340.43
	208-02	BLM	(3,340.43)
	208-03	BLM	486.82
	208-04	BLM	1,488.06
	208-05	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	(1,488.06)
	208-06	KING BROS.	800.00
	208-07	UNKNOWN	(800.00)
	208-08	KING BROS.	80.00
	208-09	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	(80.00)
	208-10	BLM	15.79
	208-11	UNKNOWN	(15.79)
	208-12	BLM	16.89
	208-13	CERRILLOS LAND CO.	(16.89)
	208-14	UNKNOWN	22.14
	208-15	UNKNOWN	(22.14)

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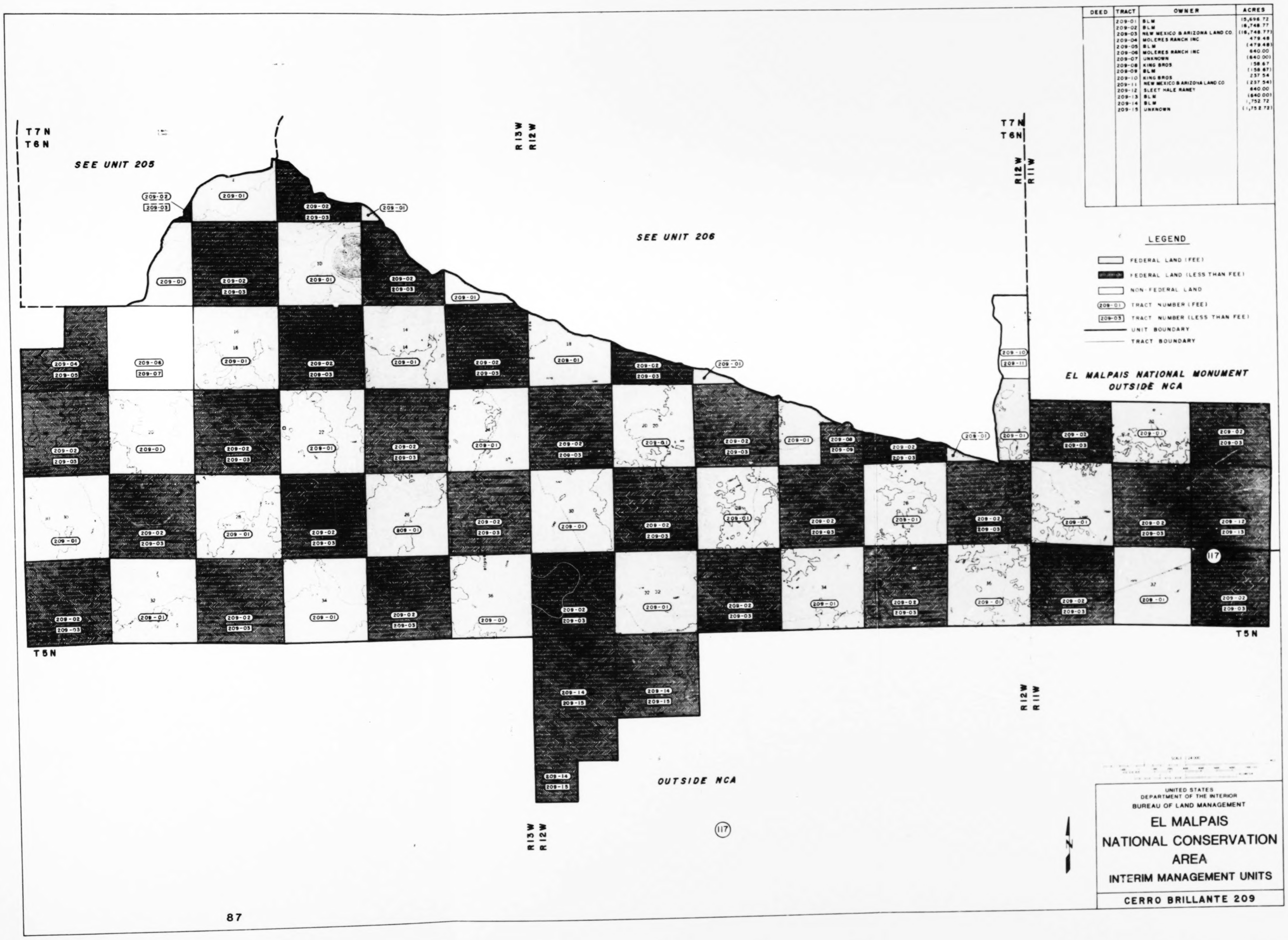
T7N
T6N
SEE UNIT 205
SEE UNIT 206
R13W
R12W
R11W
T5N
EL MALPAIS NATIONAL MONUMENT
OUTSIDE NCA
OUTSIDE NCA
117
209-01
209-02
209-03
209-04
209-05
209-06
209-07
209-08
209-09
209-10
209-11
209-12
209-13
209-14
209-15
LEGEND
FEDERAL LAND (FEE)
FEDERAL LAND (LESS THAN FEE)
NON-FEDERAL LAND
TRACT NUMBER (FEE)
TRACT NUMBER (LESS THAN FEE)
UNIT BOUNDARY
TRACT BOUNDARY
N

DEED	TRACT	OWNER	ACRES
	209-01	BLM	15,696.72
	209-02	BLM	18,748.77
	209-03	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO.	(18,748.77)
	209-04	MOLERES RANCH INC	479.48
	209-05	BLM	(479.48)
	209-06	MOLERES RANCH INC	640.00
	209-07	UNKNOWN	(640.00)
	209-08	KING BROS	158.67
	209-09	BLM	(158.67)
	209-10	KING BROS	237.54
	209-11	NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA LAND CO	(237.54)
	209-12	SLEET HALE RANEY	640.00
	209-13	BLM	(640.00)
	209-14	BLM	1,752.72
	209-15	UNKNOWN	(1,752.72)

UNITED STATES
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EL MALPAIS
NATIONAL CONSERVATION
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INTERIM MANAGEMENT UNITS

CERRO BRILLANTE 209

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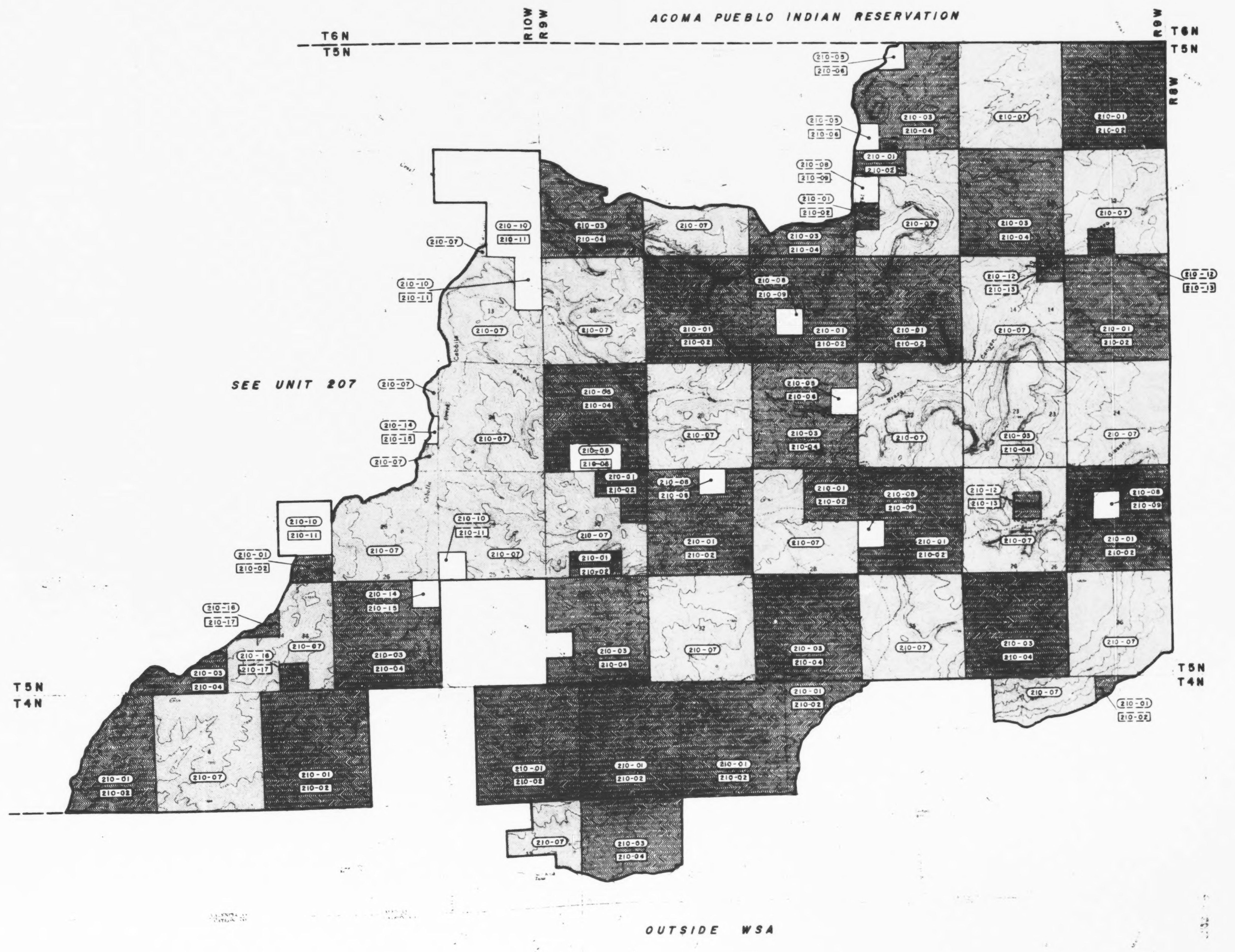
DEED	TRACT	OWNER	ACRES
	210-01	BLM	8,903.54
	210-02	UNKNOWN	(8,903.54)
	210-03	BLM	6,648.01
	210-04	CERRILLOS LAND CO	(6,648.01)
	210-05	MICHAEL MECHENBIER	180.98
	210-06	CERRILLOS LAND CO.	(180.98)
	210-07	BLM	12,483.88
	210-08	MICHAEL MECHENBIER	200.00
	210-09	UNKNOWN	(200.00)
	210-10	KING BROS	763.94
	210-11	UNKNOWN	(763.94)
	210-12	MICHAEL MECHENBIER	120.00
	210-13	BLM	(120.00)
	210-14	KING BROS	49.49
	210-15	CERRILLOS LAND CO	(49.49)
	210-16	KING BROS	66.49
	210-17	BLM	(66.49)


ACOMA PUEBLO INDIAN RESERVATION
T6N
T5N
R10W
R9W
R9W
SEE UNIT 207
T5N
T4N
OUTSIDE WSA
210-01
210-02
210-03
210-04
210-07
210-08
210-09
210-10
210-11
210-12
210-13
210-14
210-15
210-16
210-17
LEGEND
FEDERAL LAND (FEE)
FEDERAL LAND (LESS THAN FEE)
NON-FEDERAL LAND
210-01 TRACT NUMBER (FEE)
210-02 TRACT NUMBER (LESS THAN FEE)
UNIT BOUNDARY
TRACT BOUNDARY
N

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BRAZO 210

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